T. Maddox sc.

RICHARD PORSON, M.A.,

GREEK PROFESSOR, CAMBRIDGE.

THIS very eminent Greek scholar was born at East Ruston, in Norfolk, December 25, 1759; and was first initiated in letters by his father, Mr. Huggin Porson, parish-clerk of East Ruston. He was afterwards placed at a school kept by a Mr. Summers: and under both acquired an uncommon talent in arithmetic, and a skill in writing which has rarely been surpassed for beauty. He also gave early proofs of that extraordinary memory which carried him rapidly through all the difficulties of study, and gave him an irresistible superiority in classical controversy. In August, 1774, by the liberality of Mr. Norris, of Grosvenor-square, who discerned his talents, he was sent to Eton, and soon acquired great reputation.

Towards the end of 1777 he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge; and, his character having preceded him, he was from the first regarded as a youth whose great endowments would do honour to that society: and indeed his course in each branch of study was so rapid as to astonish every competent judge. In 1781 he was elected fellow of his college, and in 1785 he took his degree of master of arts. According to the statutes of the college, he was obliged either to enter into holy orders, or surrender his fellowship; but long before the period arrived when these statutes would operate,

he had resolved to resign his fellowship, from some scruples respecting subscription to the thirty-nine articles. His fellowship accordingly ceased in 1791; but in 1793 he was chosen Greek professor, by a unanimous vote of the seven electors. The distinction of this appointment was grateful to him; and it was his first design to have given an annual course of lectures, but from this he appears to have been diverted by various circumstances.

In the meantime he became a frequent contributor to some of the literary journals, and in all his essays displayed a critical acumen, a plenitude of knowledge, and a force both of reasoning and wit, which are rarely found combined in one man. Before he had been known many years to the public by these occasional effusions, Porson was universally acknowledged to be the first Greek scholar of his time.

He wished to have edited Æschylus, but did not meet with sufficient encouragement: he edited, however, a few Greek plays, and assisted in the London edition of Heyne's Virgil, and the Grenville Homer. More he was expected to have done, and more he might have done with surpassing talent. But Porson wanted regularity of conduct: what he did was by fits and starts, on which no dependance could be placed. His most valuable remains are the manuscript notes on various classical authors, now in the library of Trinity College, of which a volume has been published, sufficient to raise our esteem for his talents, and our regret that he profited so little by them.

When the London [illegible]stitution w[illegible] established, professor Porson was selected to fill th[illegible] [illegible]ituation [illegible] principal librarian. He did honour to this office, but [illegible]ld de.iv[illegible]e from it. It was, however, an ample provision [illegible] man in [illegible]e eyes money had little value. He died of an asthm[illegible] [illegible]isord[illegible] [illegible] his rooms [illegible]he institution, September 25, 1808, [illegible] 4[illegible] year of his age. His remains were interred in the ante[illegible] [illegible]rinity College, where a monument is erected to his memo[illegible]

The natives of Norfolk have mu[illegible] [illegible]on to be proud of their countryman. Porson's extraordinar[illegible] [illegible]teness, his solidity of judgment, his intense application, and stupendous memory, made him, what the world seldom sees, a complete critic, in the most honourable and extended sense of that appellation. "In Greek," says one of his biographers, "we have no hesitation in pronouncing him the very first, not merely of his own age, but of every other."

Of his relations the only survivor is a sister, a most amiable and accomplished woman, the wife of Siday Hawes, esq., of Coltishall, Norfolk.

THE LIVES

OF

EMINENT & REMARKABLE CHARACTERS,

BORN OR LONG RESIDENT

IN

THE COUNTIES OF

Essex, Suffolk, & Norfolk.

—o—

EMBELLISHED WITH 68 *PORTRAITS.*

—o—

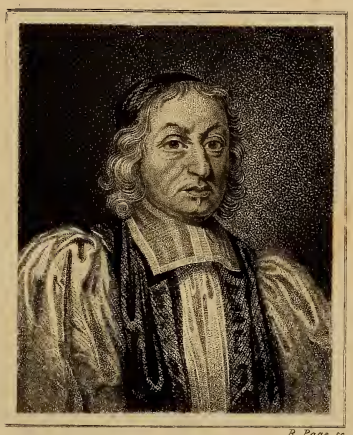
London:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN;
J. GREIG, ENGRAVER, PARADISE-ROW, ISLINGTON;
AND F. YOUNGMAN, BOOKSELLER, WITHAM AND MALDON, ESSEX.

1820.

Youngman, Printer, Witham and Maldon.

Contents.



R. Page sc.

DR. JOHN PEARSON,

BISHOP OF CHESTER.

THIS very learned and pious prelate was born at Snoring, in Norfolk, February 12, 1612, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1635, and that of M. A. in 1639. In this year he entered into holy orders. His first preferments were a prebend in the church of Sarum, and the living of Torkington, in Suffolk. In 1650 he was made minister of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, London. While here, he published his most celebrated work, "An Exposition of the Creed," which has gone through twelve or thirteen editions, and is accounted one of the most finished pieces of theology in our language.

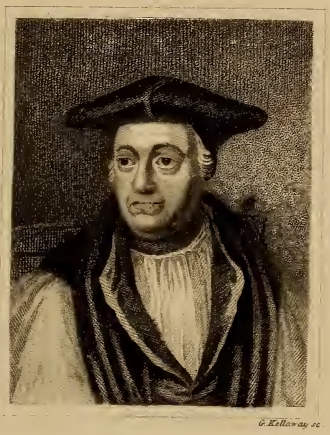
In the same year, (1659) he published the "Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton," to which he wrote a preface, containing the character of that great man. After the restoration, he was presented to the rectory of St. Christopher's, London; created D. D. at Cambridge; installed prebendary of Ely, archdeacon of Surrey, and made master of Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1661 he succeeded to the Margaret professorship of that university. In January, 1662, he was nominated one of the ministers for the review of the liturgy at the conference at the Savoy, where his candour and ability were frankly acknowledged by his opponents.

In April of the same year, he was admitted master of Trinity College; and on the death of the excellent Dr. Wilkins, bishop of Chester, Dr. Pearson was promoted to that see, and consecrated February 9, 1673. His last publication, the "*Annales Cyprianici*," appeared in 1684.

Not long after this, he was disabled from all public service by ill health and loss of memory; "an affecting instance," says bishop Burnet, "of what a great man can fall to." From this afflicting state he was happily relieved by death, July 16, 1686.

Two years after, his posthumous works were published by Dodwell, at London. His works are not numerous, but they are all excellent; and some of them show that he was one of the most accomplished divines of his age. He was eminently read in ecclesiastical history and antiquity, and was a most exact chronologist. He applied himself to every kind of learning that he thought essential to his profession; and was in every kind a master. His preferments were as much above his ambition, as they were below his merit. Dr. Bentley used to say that bishop Pearson's "very dross was gold."

He had a younger brother, Richard, also to be enumerated among the natives of Norfolk, who was professor of civil law in Gresham College, and under-keeper of the royal library at St. James's. He died in 1670. There is nothing remarkable in his history.



G. Kelloway sc.

MATTHEW PARKER.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Dr. Matthew Parker, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, and the first under the full establishment of the reformation in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born in the parish of St. Saviour's, Norwich, August 6, 1504; and it is not improbable that he received his early education in that city. In 1521 he was entered of Corpus Christi, or Bene't College, Cambridge, where his proficiency was such that, when Cardinal Wolsey was providing men of the greatest learning for his new college at Oxford, he selected Mr. Parker as justly meriting the distinction, but this Mr. Parker declined.

His sentiments appear to have leaned very early towards the reformed religion. He attended and comforted Bilney, the martyr, at the stake, and, in 1533, was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn, who earnestly recommended her daughter (afterwards queen Elizabeth) to his care and advice. On the death of queen Anne, Henry VIII. appointed him one of his chaplains, and a prebendary of Ely. He was also dean of the college of Stoke-Clare in Suffolk, rector of Ashen, in Essex, and of Birmingham All Saints, in Norfolk. In 1544 he was promoted to the mastership of Bene't College, Cambridge; and in 1547 married the daughter of Robert Harlstone, gent. of Mattishall, Norfolk.

As marriage was deemed unlawful in the Romish clergy, he endeavoured to defend it by a treatise on the subject; but, on the accession of queen Mary, he was stripped of all his preferments, and lived in retirement until the death of that princess, when those two great ministers, sir Nicholas Bacon, and sir William Cecil, recommended him to queen Elizabeth, for the highest station in the church. After some reluctance, he complied with the solicitations of the queen's ministers, and was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, in December, 1559.

His history, for the sixteen years during which he filled this see, is the history of the church of England, and cannot easily be detached from it. It was during his time chiefly, that the reformation was effectually established, and the church modelled, nearly, if not quite, in the form it now presents, as to doctrine, discipline, and ceremonies.

In this arduous work, archbishop Parker had to contend with many difficulties. His royal mistress inherited somewhat of her father's capricious temper, and her most favourite ministers were not always sure of pleasing her even when they were implicitly obeying her orders. But Parker's greatest difficulties arose from those dissentions in the church itself, chiefly respecting the habits and ceremonies, which never ceased to prevail, in a greater or less degree, until the whole fabric was overturned in the reign of Charles I. In the management of these disputes, he shewed great spirit and firmness, and his personal character frequently led to conciliation. He thus continued to be the great support of the church, and the munificent patron of learning and learned men, until his 71st year, when, finding himself in a declining condition, he signed his will, April 5, 1575, and died May 17th following.

Dr. Parker was perhaps the most learned man of his time, and a very able antiquary. He may indeed be called the founder of the study of antiquities; and the library he gave to Bene't College still continues to be consulted as one of the richest in ancient manuscripts and records, especially such as relate to ecclesiastical history. He founded also, at this college, two fellowships and fourteen scholarships.

From his skill in ancient liturgies, he was one of the first selected to draw up the "Book of Common Prayer;" and he engaged some other prelates and learned men to revise and correct the former translations of the Bible. This new edition, usually called "The Bishop's Bible," was first published in 1568, and continued to be the established translation until the present was executed in the reign of James I. He also published a "Saxon Homily on the Sacrament," and was the editor of the histories of Matthew of Westminster and Matthew of Paris; but the work on which he bestowed most care was his history of the archbishops of Canterbury, entitled "*De Antiquitate Britanniæ Ecclesiæ.*" The last edition of this was published in 1729, folio.

Archbishop Parker's only surviving son, John, was knighted in 1603, and died in 1618. The family is thought to be now extinct.

I. Wright sc.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE,

FIRST EARL OF ORFORD.

THIS once distinguished statesman was the descendant of a very ancient family, so denominated from Walpole St. Peter's, in Norfolk, in which parish the family had its residence, but removed, in consequence of the marriage of Richard de Walpole, to Havelton or Houton, now written Houghton.

Sir Robert was the third, but eldest surviving son of Robert Walpole, esq. He was born August 26, 1676, and educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. In July, 1700, he married Catherine, daughter of sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London, a woman of exquisite beauty and accomplished manners.

On his father's death in 1700, he was elected member of parliament for Castle Rising, but afterwards represented Lynn Regis, and was regularly chosen for that place, till he was created earl of Orford. He was early distinguished as a zealous speaker on the whig interest, and was appointed secretary at war in 1705, and treasurer of the navy in 1710. But in this last-mentioned year a change of ministry took place, of a description so violent, that he was not only removed from his employments, but was committed to the Tower, where he continued six months, and in the meantime was expelled from his seat in the house of commons.

On the dissolution of this parliament, he was again elected for Lynn Regis, and on the accession of George I., to whom he was endeared by his zeal for the protestant succession, he was made paymaster of the guards and garrisons at home, and of the forces abroad, and was honoured with a seat in the privy council. The following year, 1715, he was constituted first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. In 1717 he resigned these offices, with the other members of the administration; but in 1720 was again appointed to the same, and in 1723 was made sole secretary of state, during the absence of the king at Hanover. In this year the king rewarded his services by creating his son baron Walpole of Walpole, and he was farther honoured in his own person, by the orders of the Bath and Garter.

On the accession of George II. he was continued in his ministerial offices, and from this time remained prime, or rather sole minister, and had the entire management of the affairs of the kingdom, until February, 1743, when he was created earl of Orford, and immediately after resigned. The interview, when he took leave of the king, is said to have been highly affecting. On kneeling down to kiss his hand, the king burst into tears, and Walpole was so touched with this instance of regard, as to continue for some time in the same posture; while the king was so overpowered, that he was unable to raise him from the ground. When he at length rose, the king testified his regret for the loss of so faithful a counsellor, expressed his gratitude for his long services, and his hopes of receiving advice from him on important occasions.

The earl of Orford did not long survive this event. He expired at his house in Arlington-street, whither he had gone on the summons of the king, March 18, 1745, aged 69, and was buried at Houghton.

In his private character the earl of Orford is universally allowed to have had amiable and benevolent qualities. His public character was long the subject of political controversy, but since it has been illustrated by the able pen of Mr. Coxe, it has risen in general opinion. His fate indeed has been extremely singular. While in power he was reviled with unceasing obloquy, and his whole conduct arraigned as a mass of corruption and political depravity. As time softened the asperities of personal animosity, and as the spirit of party subsided, there was scarcely one of his opponents who did not, privately or publicly, retract their unqualified censures, and pay a due tribute to the wisdom of the general principles which guided his administration.

By his first wife, Catherine Shorter, he left issue, who must be enumerated among the illustrious natives of Norfolk. 1. Robert, the second earl. 2. Sir Edward, K. B. who died unmarried in 1784. 3. Horace, who succeeded his nephew, as fourth earl; and 4. Mary, married to George, third earl of Cholmondeley. He married, as his second wife, Maria, daughter of Thomas Skerrett, esq., who died in 1738.

HORATIO, LORD WALPOLE.

THIS nobleman was the younger brother of sir Robert Walpole, first earl of Orford, and having run his political career with that celebrated minister, shared also in the praise and blame of his measures. He was born in 1678, and at an early period of life engaged in a public capacity. His first situation, in 1707, was that of chief secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer; his next, in 1708, that of secretary to the embassy to Charles III. king of Spain. At the general election in 1713, he was returned member for Castle Rising, but afterwards represented, successively, the boroughs of Beeralston, in Devonshire, East Looe, in Cornwall, Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and the city of Norwich.

He was afterwards secretary, or plenipotentiary in other foreign affairs, which he conducted with great skill, and in 1715, was appointed secretary to the treasury. In 1717 he succeeded, by reversion, to the office of surveyor and auditor general of his majesty's revenues in America, the only office he retained, when he resigned his post in the treasury, at the general dissolution of the ministry in April of that year.

In 1720, he became secretary of state for Ireland, but on the return of his brother to the premiership in 1721, resumed his place in the treasury.

His acknowledged talents for diplomacy recommended him, in January, 1724, to the post of envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France, and in May of the same year, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to that court. He was also, in 1728, one of the three ambassadors to the congress at Soisson. In May 1730, while in France, he was appointed cofferer of his majesty's household, and on his arrival in England was sworn of the privy council. In 1734, he was sent ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General of Holland, and remained in that character until 1740. In May, 1741, he resigned the place of cofferer, and was appointed a teller of the exchequer; and his majesty, in consideration of his long and faithful services, created him, in 1756, a peer of Great Britain, by the name and style of lord Walpole of Wolterton, in the county of Norfolk. He died February 5, 1757, aged 79.

Lord Walpole's character had much in it that was singular. His manners were plain and unassuming, and he possessed few of the graces which are thought the essential requisites of a fine gentleman. Notwithstanding his long residence abroad, he was careless in his dress: though witty, he was often boisterous in conversation, and his speech was tinctured with the provincial accent of Norfolk. He was by nature choleric and impetuous, a foible which he acknowledged, and had the sense to correct, for, as an ambassador, no man ever behaved with more coolness and address. With regard to his moral conduct, he was sincere in his belief of christianity, and zealous and constant in performing the duties of religion.

Since the appearance of Mr. Coxe's memoirs of this nobleman, his public character has been placed in a more important view than it had hitherto obtained, and it is clear that no one could be more intrusted with the secret springs of ministerial action. As he pursued his brother's system, he partook of the obloquy heaped on sir Robert, in the numerous party phamphlets which deluged the public during his long administration. But the earl of Hardwicke, a very competent authority, has said of him, that he negociated with firmness and address: and with the love of peace, which was the system of his brother, he never lost sight of that great object, keeping up the sources of national strength and wealth. He was a great master of the commercial and political interests of this country, and deservedly raised to the peerage.—This honour has descended to his grandson, the present Horatio, second earl of Orford of the new creation, lord Walpole of Walpole, and lord Walpole of Wolterton.

SIR HENRY SPELMAN.

THIS eminent and learned antiquary was descended from an ancient family, and born at Congham, near Lynn Regis, in 1562. He was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, when not quite fifteen years of age, and about three years after went to study the law at Lincoln's Inn. Here he remained until he married Eleanor, the daughter of John Le Strange, a gentleman of an ancient family in Norfolk.

He now retired to this county, employing himself in rural and domestic affairs, but studying, at intervals, the laws, customs, constitution, and antiquities of his country: and having some property, either paternal or acquired by his marriage, he was enabled to add to it by certain purchases, particularly of the lease of Blackburgh and Wrongey Abbeys, in Norfolk.

In 1604 he was appointed high-sheriff of Norfolk; and in 1607 was nominated by king James I. one of the commissioners for determining the unsettled titles to lands and manors in Ireland—a trust which his abilities and integrity enabled him to discharge with great reputation. He was also appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the oppressions of exacted fees in all the courts and offices in England, as well ecclesiastical as civil. He was also knighted by James I., who expressed a particular esteem for him, on account of his acknowledged capacity for business, and his great and extensive learning, especially in the laws and antiquities of the kingdom.

From his fiftieth year sir Henry Spelman resided chiefly with his family in London, at his house in Barbican; and from this period prosecuted his studies with great ardour, forming a valuable collection of all such books and manuscripts as related to the study of antiquities, whether foreign or domestic. He was a member of the society of antiquaries, (revived in the reign of James I.) and the intimate friend of Camden and sir Robert Cotton. He was not only a master of the learned languages, but well skilled in the Saxon tongue. He much lamented the neglect of this language, so important to antiquaries, and endeavoured to found a Saxon lecture at Cambridge; but the family estates being sequestered in the civil wars, the design was never fully accomplished.

Sir Henry Spelman is one of those writers to whom every student of English history, since his time, must own his obligations. His principal works, which are in Latin, will ever be standard books: of these his "English Councils" and his "Glossary" hold the first place. A complete edition of the "Councils" was published in 4 vols. folio, by Dr. David Wilkins, in 1737; and his "Glossary" was completed by sir William Dugdale, and printed also in folio. Dr. Gibson gave an edition of sir Henry's English works in folio, in 1695.

Sir Henry Spelman died at London, in 1641, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near his friend Camden's monument.

He had eight children—four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, John, whom king Charles knighted, was called by his father "the heir of his studies," and distinguished by a similar taste. He published the "Saxon Psalter," in 1641, 4to; and the "Life of King Alfred the Great." He also wrote some tracts on the unhappy disputes of the times, the fatal issue of which he did not live to see, as he survived his father only two years.

Clement Spelman, youngest son of sir Henry, preserved the literary honours of the family for some time. He studied the law, and was made a baron of the exchequer upon the restoration of Charles II. He published some politico-legal tracts, and a large preface to one of his father's books—"*De non temerandis Ecclesiis.*" He died in June, 1679, and was interred in St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, London.

Edward Spelman, esq., the translator of Xenophon and of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, and author of a tract on the Greek accents, who died March 12, 1767, was great-great-grandson of sir Henry Spelman.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL,

ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THIS gallant admiral was born at, or near, Cley, in Norfolk, about the year 1650. His parentage was so obscure that little can be traced of his early destination. He first went to sea, under the protection of sir Christopher Mynns, as one account says, but, with more probability, under that of sir John Narborough, who made him one of his cabin-boys, and had very soon reason to admire his enterprising spirit. While yet a cabin-boy, hearing sir John express an earnest wish that some papers of importance might be conveyed to the captain of a distant ship, young Shovel undertook to swim through the line of the enemy's fire with the dispatches in his mouth, and accomplished his object.

In 1674, sir John sent him, then a lieutenant, to demand satisfaction of the dey of Tripoli, for certain piratical acts; the dey refused to comply, and Mr. Shovel on his return observed to the admiral, that it was possible to destroy the Tripoline squadron, although lying at anchor under the very guns of the town. The admiral accordingly employed him on this design, which was attended with the most complete and brilliant success.

He had then the command of a ship, and performed various gallant actions in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; and in 1689,

commanded a third-rate in the battle of Bantry-bay, and so distinguished himself by courage and conduct, that when king William came down to Portsmouth, he conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

On his return from Holland, whither he had conveyed the king, he joined admiral Russell with the grand fleet, and had a share in the glory of the victory at La Hogue. His valour was afterwards displayed in the expedition to Camaret-bay, under lord Berkley; at the capture of Vigo by sir George Rooke; in the action off Malaga, under the same admiral; and at the taking of Barcelona.

Sir Cloudesley afterwards bore away for the Streights, and resolved to return home. This was about October, 1707. He left part of his fleet at Gibraltar, and proceeded with the remainder, consisting of 10 ships of the line, 4 fire-ships, &c. for England, but after the 22d of that month, no account can be given of this ill-fated squadron. The admiral's and some other ships perished, with all on board, by an accident which has never been properly accounted for.

Even as to the manner of his death there are various reports. It was long believed that his drowned body was thrown on shore upon the island of Scilly, where some fishermen, after having taken a valuable emerald ring from his finger, stripped and buried him; but being discovered, they were compelled to say where the body lay, which was afterwards brought to London, and interred with funeral honours in Westminster Abbey. Another account is, that sir Cloudesley was not drowned, but after having reached the shore in safety, was treacherously murdered by a woman, who confessed the same on her death-bed *many years afterwards*. This last circumstance destroys the probability of the whole, for sir Cloudesley's body arrived in England on October 28, and had he been murdered, some proof must have been found on his body so soon after death.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel was one of those great and fortunate characters who have raised themselves purely by their own merit from the humblest station in life. He was successful in almost every enterprise he undertook, and equally happy in the favour of the sovereign, and the applause of the people.

He married the widow of his patron sir John Narborough, by whom he left two daughters—Elizabeth, first married to Robert, lord Romney, and secondly to John, earl of Hyndford; and Anne, first married to the hon. Thomas Mansel, eldest son to lord Mansel, and secondly to John Blackwood, esq.

THE RIGHT HON.

HORATIO, VISCOUNT AND BARON NELSON,

OF THE NILE, AND OF BURNHAM-THORPE;

DUKE OF BRONTE IN SICILY; KNIGHT OF THE BATH; SENIOR KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE ROYAL SICILIAN ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND AND OF MERIT; SENIOR KNIGHT OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE TURKISH CRESCENT OF THE FIRST CLASS; KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOACHIM; AND A VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE.

THIS extraordinary man was the fourth son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, and was born in the parsonage-house of that parish, September 29, 1758. He was educated partly at Norwich, and partly at North Walsham: but in his twelfth year commenced his glorious career, as a midshipman, on board the Raisonable, of 64 guns, commanded by his maternal uncle, capt. Maurice Suckling. His knowledge of naval affairs was afterwards improved by a voyage to the West Indies, which was followed by his admission on board of one of the ships commanded by capt. Constantine John Phipps, and destined for a voyage of discovery toward the north pole.

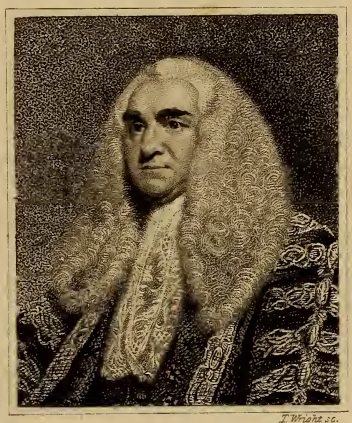
While yet young, and necessarily in a state of subordination, he

exhibited many proofs of that spirit of enterprise, and that inventive skill, combined with an intelligence uncommon at his years, which laid the foundation of his future fame. Some vicissitudes, likewise, impaired his constitution, originally delicate, and, to the last, valetudinary. On his return from this expedition he went to the West Indies on board the Seahorse, commanded by capt. Farmer. During all this time, although there was much in him that was extraordinary, his disposition to his profession was rather irresolute. He had some imperfect view of his future destiny, but he did not see it clearly; he fel the ambition of a hero, but saw no means by which it might be gratified.

In 1779 he arrived, through the usual gradations, at the rank of post-captain, but had no opportunity for the display of his professional talents until the war with France, commencing in 1793; when, as commander of the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, he assisted in the capture of Toulon, and the siege of Bastia. He was afterwards engaged in the siege of Calvi, where he lost the sight of his right eye; and with the French fleet in March and July, 1795; and in the blockade of Genoa. From the Agamemnon he was removed to the Captain, was now commodore, and was employed in the blockade of Leghorn, and the taking of Porto Ferrajo. In the memorable engagement off Cape St. Vincent, between 15 English and 27 Spanish ships, he attacked the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns, and obliged the St. Nicholas, of 80 guns, and the San Joseph, of 112, to strike.

After this victory he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of the inner squadron in the blockade of Cadiz. In a subsequent attack on the town of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, he lost his right hand.—But it would require a volume to detail the progressive steps which were now leading to the consummation of his renown, in the battles of the Nile and of Trafalgar: suffice it to say, that he had already been engaged with the enemy above one hundred times, and on very few of those occasions escaped without a wound.

By the victory over the French fleet in the bay of Aboukir, in 1798, he captured and destroyed 11 ships of the line, with an inferior force, fighting under every disadvantage. In the engagement with the French and Spanish fleets off Cape Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, of 33 ships of the line, belonging to the enemy, 16 were destroyed, 4 were carried to Gibraltar, 6 escaped into Cadiz, totally disabled, and 4, which retired from the action, were, a few days after, captured by sir R. Strachan's squadron. During this unparalleled victory, lord Nelson fell by a shot from the top of one of the enemy's ships, but lived to know that the triumph of his fleet was secured. His body was brought to England, and interred in St. Paul's cathedral, with the honours due to the greatest naval hero recorded in history, and one with whom the most decided success was the result of the most consummate skill.



J. Wright sc.

EDWARD THURLOW, LORD THURLOW,

OF THURLOW IN SUFFOLK,

AND LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LITTLE Ashfield, an obscure village, noticed in our Excursions, (vol. i. p. 111,) gave birth to this celebrated lawyer, and to his brother, the late bishop of Durham.

His father, the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, was rector of Ashfield, where he died in 1762. By his wife, Elizabeth Smith, of Ashfield, he had Edward, lord Thurlow; Thomas, bishop of Durham; and John, alderman and merchant of Norwich.

Edward, the eldest son, was born about 1732, or, according to another account, in 1735. He was educated at Canterbury school, whence he removed to Caius College, Cambridge, but left the university without taking a degree—as is not unfrequently the case with gentlemen destined to the profession of the law. He afterwards entered the society of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1758. His acquirements and talents must at this time have been very considerable, for in three years after we find him advanced to the rank of king's counsel; and his practice became extensive. His habits are said to have been at this time rather gay and loose, but his attention to the studies and duties of his profession was unremitting.

In March, 1770, he was appointed solicitor-general; and in June, 1771, attorney-general. He now sat in parliament for the borough of Tamworth, and vigorously supported the measures of the administration with which he was connected. In June, 1778, he was appointed to succeed lord Apsley as lord high chancellor; and the same day was raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Thurlow of Ashfield in Suffolk. This office he resigned in April, 1783, when the seals were put in commission, but was re-appointed when Mr. Pitt was nominated prime minister in December following. He again resigned them in June, 1792; and on the 12th of that month was created lord Thurlow of Thurlow in Suffolk, with a collateral remainder of this honour to the issue male of his two brothers, the bishop of Durham and Mr. Thurlow of Norwich. He still took an active part in the debates in the house of lords, where his opinions, as he advanced in life, appeared to acquire additional weight. He retained complete possession of his faculties; and, from his accumulated wisdom and experience, his latter speeches were often more the subject of admiration than any that had been remembered in his earlier days. He died at Brighton, September 12, 1806.

Lord Thurlow was a man of a very superior mind: its strength was uniform, and exerted in a manner which universally commanded respect. It has been said that he was a man more to be feared than loved: such, indeed, was frequently the result of his nervous manner and imperious temper. But Thurlow was still a man to be highly esteemed: he was a liberal patron, and his patronage was as judiciously bestowed as it was extensive. It was difficult to acquire it by solicitation, and indeed dangerous to employ the common means of solicitation; but a fair representation of merit, of distress, of misfortune, was rarely made to him in vain.

As president of the highest court of the nation, he commanded universal respect. A manly tone of sentiment, and a boldness which was admired while it was dreaded, gave him almost irresistible weight when clothed with authority; and he filled his high station with great and deserved reputation. Thurlow was also a man of considerable learning—not of minute or grammatical taste—but he had a general acquaintance with the best authors of antiquity, and a relish for their beauties. In early life he associated much with men of wit and gaiety, and always preserved a high respect for literary merit.

Lord Thurlow was succeeded in the second peerage by his nephew Edward, the present and second lord Thurlow, the eldest son of the late bishop of Durham. This young nobleman has given striking proofs of his literary and poetical talents, by a new edition of sir Philip Sydney's "Defence of Poetry," and a volume of original poems, printed in 1812.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON,

LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.

THIS distinguished lawyer and statesman descended from an ancient and honourable family in Suffolk. He was the second son of Robert Bacon, esq., of Drinkstone, by Isabel, the daughter of John Gage, of Pakenham, and was born, in 1510, at Chislehurst, in Kent.

His academical education he received at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to which he afterwards became a very considerable benefactor: here he passed through the usual courses of study with great reputation, and as in those days no education was thought complete without the polish of foreign travel, he visited France and some other parts of the continent. On his return, he studied the law in Gray's Inn, and rose to such distinction as to be noticed by the reigning monarch, Henry VIII., who, on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, gave him a grant of the manors of Redgrave, Bottesdalé, and Gillingham, with the park of Redgrave, &c., which last he made his seat, as already noticed in our county Excursions (vol. i. p. 115.) He was also promoted to the honourable and lucrative office of attorney in the Court of Wards. In Edward VI.'s reign, he was elected treasurer of Gray's Inn.

Although known to be an adherent to the reformed religion, he conducted himself with so much prudence and moderation, as to

escape the persecutions in queen Mary's reign. On the accession of Elizabeth, to whom his character and services were well known, the great seal of England was taken from Heath, archbishop of York, and given to Mr. Bacon, with the title of Lord Keeper, and the honour of knighthood. Her majesty also called him into her privy council, and was much swayed by his advice, particularly in the settlement of the reformed religion, a measure which required that consummate prudence which distinguished sir Nicholas. It was always his object to avoid precipitation in public matters; and a maxim he often repeated, "Let us stay a little that we may have done the sooner."

Once only he incurred the queen's displeasure, owing to an opinion he had given respecting the succession to the crown; but it was of no long duration: and being restored again to favour, he continued at the head of her majesty's councils, and made no enemies but those who were dissatisfied with the ecclesiastical establishment. He was one of the most determined supporters of the protestant cause, and consequently incurred the odium of the popish faction; but his great skill lay in balancing factions, and on this his own as well as his royal mistress's safety depended. His motto was *Mediocra firma;* his wish "to be safe, but not to be great." When the queen told him that his house at Redgrave was too little for him, he replied, "Not so, madam, but your majesty has made me too great for my house." It is said, however, that this remark of the queen induced him to add wings to the house, that it might be more worthy to receive such a guest. His taste in building and laying out was not only displayed in this house, but more particularly in his fine house and gardens at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's.

Sir Nicholas retained his high office and high character for more than twenty years, and died, universally regretted, of a sudden illness, Feb. 20, 1579. His death is said to have been occasioned by his being exposed to a cold air in sultry weather; but in February it cannot be supposed that the air should be sultry; and as sir Nicholas was very corpulent, the suddenness of his death may be more naturally referred to one of those attacks to which corpulent persons are subject. He was interred in St. Paul's cathedral under a sumptuous monument erected by himself, and with an inscription from the pen of the celebrated Buchanan.

Sir Nicholas's first wife was Jane, daughter of William Fernley, of West Creting, in Suffolk; and his second, Anne, daughter of sir Anthony Cooke. By both he had descendants, of whom we shall give an account in their proper places, as ranking among the greatest ornaments of their country.

Sir Nicholas left no printed work behind him, but several of his MSS. are still extant on legal and political subjects.

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R. A.

THIS very eminent artist, and one of the most distinguished ornaments of the English school of painting, was born in 1727, at Sudbury, where his father was a clothier. Like all the great favourites of genius, he discovered very early a propensity to the art on which his future and imperishable fame was to be founded. Nature, says one of his contemporaries, was his teacher, and the woods of Suffolk his academy, where he would pass in solitude his mornings, in making a sketch of an antiquated tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or any other accidental objects that were presented. From delineation he got to colouring; and after painting several landscapes from the age of ten or twelve, he quitted Sudbury and came to London, where he commenced portrait-painter.

To education Mr. Gainsborough owed little. He was for some time under the instructions of Gravelot and of Hayman, whom he soon eclipsed; and he was one of the few artists of eminence this country has produced who never were indebted to foreign travel. His whole life was spent at Sudbury, Ipswich, Bath, and London. He took up his final residence in the latter city in 1774, where his fame increased with astonishing rapidity.

Mr. Gainsborough's excellence appeared in portrait and landscape. His portraits, it has been justly said, will pass to futurity with a

reputation equal to that which follows the pictures of Vandyke; and his landscapes will establish his name on the record of the fine arts with honours such as never before attended a native of this isle. These subjects he painted with a faithful adherence to nature; and it is to be noticed that they more nearly approach the landscapes of Rubens than to those of any other master. His trees, fore-ground, and figures, however, have more force and spirit: and the brilliancy of Claude, and the simplicity of Rusdael, appear combined in Gainsborough's romantic scenes.

This distinguished artist died of a cancerous complaint, Aug. 2, 1788, and was interred, at his own request, in Kew church-yard. In his last moments he paid a tribute to his great master: almost his last words were, "We are all going to heaven, and Vandyke is of the party."

Gainsborough, in his temper, was rather capricious, and fickle and unsteady in his social connections. Although chosen a member of the Royal Academy on its foundation, he never associated with the other members, nor preserved the respect due to them. He treated even sir Joshua Reynolds with very little ceremony, but of this error he became sensible, and, when dying, requested to see that illustrious character, and thanked him for the very liberal and favourable manner in which he had always spoken of his works. Sir Joshua, indeed, in his valuable "Lectures" has omitted no opportunity to do justice to the transcendent talents of his great rival and contemporary. Among other encomiums sir Joshua says, that "if ever this nation should produce genius sufficient to acquire to us the honourable distinction of an English school, the name of Gainsborough will be transmitted to posterity in the history of the art among the first of that rising name."

Gainsborough was a man of great generosity. If he selected, for the exercise of his pencil, an infant from a cottage, all the tenants of the humble roof generally participated in the profits of the picture; and some of them frequently found in his habitation a permanent abode. His liberality was not confined to this alone; needy relatives and unfortunate friends were further incumbrances on a spirit that could not deny: and owing to this generosity of temper, that affluence was not left to his family which so much merit might promise, and such real worth deserve.

Illman sc.

MRS. SARAH TRIMMER.

THIS very ingenious lady and excellent writer was the daughter of Joshua and Sarah Kirby, and was born at Ipswich, January 6, 1741. Her father was known in the literary world as an able writer on the subject of perspective, which science he had the honour to teach to his present majesty, when prince of Wales, and to the late queen. His daughter was educated in French and English, and other accomplishments, at a boarding-school near Ipswich, and removed to London with her parents at a very early period of life.

She had some taste for drawing, and executed a few specimens of very considerable merit; but her favourite employment was reading, by which she gave a very high degree of cultivation to a mind naturally acute and tenacious. In her twenty-first year she married Mr. James Trimmer, of Brentford, a gentleman of agreeable person, pleasing manners, and exemplary virtues. In the course of their union she had twelve children—six sons and six daughters, whose education became the constant subject of her anxiety and delight. She used to say, that as soon as she became a mother, her thoughts were turned so entirely to the subject of education, that she scarcely read a book on any other topic, and believed she almost wearied her friends by making it so frequently the subject of conversation.

From this, however, the happiest results followed, not only to

her family, which became most exemplary in knowledge and virtue, but to the world at large, by her wishing to extend the blessings of her admirable plan to other families. This produced a valuable series of publications, which soon became popular, and met with the cordial approbation of those who consider religion as the only solid basis of morality. They were, indeed, not only approved by many of our ablest divines, but some of them have been admitted on the list of publications dispersed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

This estimable woman died suddenly, in the 69th year of her age, December 15, 1810. As she was sitting in her study, in the chair in which she was accustomed to write, she bowed her head upon her bosom, and expired. Her children, who were accustomed to see her occasionally take repose in this manner, could scarcely persuade themselves that she was not sunk in sleep; and it was not till after some time that they could be made to believe that it was the sleep of death. Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Ealing. She had survived her husband some years. Her family have since raised an imperishable monument to her memory, by the publication of her "Life, Letters, and Meditations." Those who have been edified by her writings may here behold her in her happier hours, and contemplate the truly Christian frame of her life and devotions.

The published works of Mrs. Trimmer are so well known, that it would be unnecessary to give a list. Those of the greatest utility and of the higher order are her "Scripture Catechism," her "Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," and her "Sacred History:" to these we may perhaps add, "The Guardian of Education," 5 vols. She was induced to undertake this periodical work by observing the mischief that had crept into various publications for the use of children; and she feared, if something were not done to open the eyes of the public to this growing evil, the minds of youth would be poisoned, and irreparable injury be sustained. There was, indeed, just cause for alarm, when it was known that the two principal marts for insidious publications of this kind were under the management of men who had only avarice to prompt them, and were notorious for their avowed contempt of religion.

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THOMAS CAVENDISH,

NAVIGATOR.

Of this very gallant and enterprising man, some notice has already been taken in our county history, vol. ii., under the article Trimly. He was the son of William Cavendish, or Candish, esq., of Trimly St. Martin, where he was born. He inherited from his father a fine estate; but becoming a courtier, probably without employment, and a man of gallantry, he impoverished this estate, and was induced to recover his fortune by an expedition, of what would now be called the privateering kind, against the Spaniards. War with Spain had now been declared, and depredations on the Spaniards were thought not only lawful, but heroic. Mr. Cavendish accordingly fitted out a small squadron of three vessels of the burden of 120, 60, and 40 tons, manned with about 120 persons of all descriptions. This little fleet, which in our days must appear extremely disproportioned to any great achievement, was victualled for two years, entirely fitted out at his own expense, and sailed from Plymouth, July 21, 1586.

After touching at Sierra Leone, in Africa, he ran along the coast of South America, as far as the mouth of the Straits of Magellan. On reaching the South Sea he turned northwards, and, in the course of his landings, had various encounters with the Spaniards, whose ships he captured and whose settlements he burned, not without some loss on

the part of his little squadron. His most gallant exploit was performed off California, in November, 1587, when, with his force greatly reduced, he captured the Spanish admiral's ship of 700 tons, well manned, and richly laden, too much so indeed for the means he had to convey it home. His ships being too small for this purpose, he was obliged to burn great part of it, but contrived to save about £60,000 of gold; and after putting the whole Spanish crew, consisting of 190 persons, on shore, he set fire to their ship. His account of this victory has already been given in our county history before referred to.

Mr. Cavendish now began to think of returning to England by the way of the East Indies, and arrived safely at Plymouth, on Sept. 9, 1588, after having completely sailed round the globe, in somewhat more than two years.

He had realised an immense fortune in this voyage, which, instead of satisfying, only incited him to undertake another in 1591, which was attended with very different success. He sailed from Plymouth, August 26th, with three large ships and two barks; and in about a month came within sight of the Canary Islands. After this he experienced nothing but a series of disasters and disappointments. Among these were internal dissentions, sickness, and tempestuous weather, which gradually diminished his fleet, and rendered all his plans abortive. They succeeded, indeed, in taking the town of Santos, in Brazil, but they unhappily continued too long here, which proved the ruin of the expedition. With part of his squadron, Mr. Cavendish entered the Straits of Magellan, in April, 1592; but arriving at an improper season, he was forced into a bay, and after suffering great hardships by cold and want of provision, he made some ineffectual attempts to add to his conquests. Disease, hunger, and mutiny, now interrupted all his schemes, and he died of vexation and fatigue on the coast of Brazil, but whether at sea or land is doubtful. Camden says, "he died an untimely death, taxing John Davis with his last breath for having basely deserted him." He appears to have been a man of a most persevering spirit, and of great courage. Stow says he "was of a delicate wit and personage," and that "after some experience at sea, his generous inclination induced him to make foreign discoveries for the use and honour of his nation." He was undoubtedly allied to one of the earlier branches of the Devonshire family, which were at one time connected with the county of Suffolk.

Thompson sc.

WILLIAM ALABASTER, D. D.

THIS learned divine was born at Hadleigh, in the sixteenth century, and educated in Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he took the degree of M. A., and was afterwards incorporated of the university of Oxford, June 7, 1592. Of his early life we have very few particulars. According to Antony Wood, he was considered, at college, as the rarest poet and Grecian that any one age or nation had produced.

After taking orders, the first ecclesiastical duty we find mentioned, was his acting as chaplin to the unfortunate earl of Essex in his voyage to Cadiz; but at this time his religious principles appear to have been unfixed, for we are told, that entertaining some doubts, he was prevailed upon to declare himself a Roman-catholic. This change he announced to the world in a tract entitled "Seven Motives for his Conversion." How long he remained a Roman-catholic is uncertain, but he at length returned to the communion of the church of England, and was made a prebendary of St. Paul's, doctor of divinity, and rector of Therfield, in Hertfordshire. The text of the sermon which he preached for his doctor's degree, was the first verse of the first book of Chronicles, consisting only of these names, "Adam, Seth, Enoch," which he explained in the mystical sense, Adam signifying *misery*, &c. He had long applied himself to cabal-

istic learning, the students of which consider principally the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers, and by this they pretend to see clearly into the sense of scripture. Some of them assert that there is not a word, letter, number, or accent, in the law, without some mystery in it; and others have even ventured to found predictions upon this source. Several learned men of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, exercised their fancy in this manner; and the *sect*, if it may be so called, is not yet quite extinct.

Dr. Alabaster died in April, 1640. His principal work was entitled, "Lexicon Pentaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, &c." London, 1637, folio. He published, also, in 1621, "Commentarius de Bestia Apocalyptica," and other works of that stamp.

As a poet, he has been more highly applauded. He wrote the Latin tragedy of "Roxana," dated 1632, which was acted, according to the custom of the times, in Trinity-College hall, Cambridge. "If," says Dr. Johnson, in his life of Milton, "we produced any thing worthy of notice before the elegies of Milton, it was, perhaps, Alabaster's Roxana." Our author had also begun to describe, in a Latin poem, entitled "Elisæis," the chief transactions of queen Elizabeth's reign, but left it unfinished at the time of his death. The manuscript was for some time in the possession of the learned Theodore Haak, and is now in the library of Emmanuel College. Some manuscript verses of his are in the library of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge.

I. Wright sc.

MARY BEALE,

ARTIST.

THIS lady, although the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton-upon-Thames, was born in Suffolk, in 1632. She learned the rudiments of painting from sir Peter Lely, and had some instructions, as Vertue thought, from Walker. Sir Peter was supposed to have had a tender attachment to Miss Cradock; but as he was reserved in communicating to her all the resources of his pencil, lord Orford thinks it probably was a gallant passion, rather than a successful one. This lively writer has given us many notices and minutes respecting her works, but little of her personal history. All we learn of her husband, Charles Beale, is that he had some office under the Board of Green Cloth. He appears to have been a man of property, and derived considerable profit from Mrs. Beale's performances. He also employed the first artists to paint the portraits of persons with whom he lived in friendship. Among these were archbishop Tillotson, bishop Burnet, and other eminent divines. Walpole notices the regard which the clergy appear to have had for Mr. Beale and his wife.

Mrs. Beale painted portraits in oil, water-colours, and crayons, and had much business. The author of the Essay towards an English School of Painters, annexed to De Piles's Art of Painting, says, that

"she was little inferior to any of her contemporaries, either for colouring, strength, force, or life; insomuch, that sir Peter Lely was greatly taken with her performances, as he would often acknowledge. She worked with a wonderful body of colours, and was exceedingly industrious." Her portraits, adds Walpole, were in the Italian style, which she acquired by copying several pictures and drawings from sir Peter Lely's and the royal collections. There are few extensive collections without a specimen of Mrs. Beale's skill.

In the manuscripts of Mr. Oldys, she is celebrated for her poetry as well as for her painting; and is styled, "that masculine poet, as well as painter, the incomparable Mrs. Beale." In Dr. S. Woodford's translation of the Psalms, are two or three versions of particular Psalms, by Mrs. Beale, whom, in his preface, he calls "an absolutely complete gentlewoman." He adds, "I have hardly obtained leave to honour this volume of mine with two or three versions, long since done by the truly virtuous Mrs. Mary Beale; among whose least accomplishments it is, that she has made painting and poetry, which in the fancies of others had only before a kind of likeness, in her own to be really the same."

Mr. and Mrs. Beale appear indeed to have been very estimable characters. Among other little anecdotes which we have been able to glean from the scanty memoirs on record, one ought not to be forgotten: they gave two shillings in the pound, or *ten per cent.*, of their income to charitable uses.

Mrs. Beale died in Pall Mall, Dec. 28, 1697, and was buried under the communion-table in St. James's church. We have no account of her husband's death. It seems probable that he survived her. They left two sons, Bartholomew, who became a physican and settled at Coventry, where, Walpole says, he and his father died; and Charles, born March 28, 1660, who painted both in oil and water-colours; but the weakness of his eyes did not suffer him to continue his professions above four or five years. When he died is not mentioned.

country, and in 1560 was preferred to the rectory of Buckland, in Hertfordshire, and about the same time was made a prebendary of Canterbury. In 1563 he became rector of St. Dionis Back-church, London, which he held to his death.—In his sentiments, he was averse to some of the ceremonies, and is therefore ranked among the non-comformists. For this he was, in 1564, sequestered and deprived, but afterwards complied, and was restored. He was indefatigable in preaching and in writing, and, both by his sermons and published works, was eminently serviceable in diffusing the protestant religion among a people, at that time, both unsettled and ignorant.

He died at Canterbury about 1570, in his 60th year; but some maintain that this event took place in 1567. In the ecclesiatical records of the time, he is justly celebrated for his great learning, his frequent preaching, and his excellent writings. Of the latter we may notice, 1. " Cœnæ Dominicæ et Missæ Papisticæ Comparatio." 2. " Various Treatises," folio, 1560. 3. " The Acts of Christ and Antichrist." 4. "The Reliques of Rome." 5. " Postills upon the sundry Gospels," 4to. 6. His " Works" collected, 1564, 2 vols. 7. "The Pomander of Prayer," &c. All these are now of great rarity, and chiefly to be found in the libraries of our more opulent collectors, among other " curiosities of literature," and specimens of learning while yet in its infancy.

H. R. Cook sc.

BARON THOMAS DIMSDALE, F. R. S.

THIS eminent inoculator was the son of John Dimsdale, of Theydon-Garnon, near Epping, and Susan, daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Aldbury Hall, near Hertford. He was born at Theydon-Garnon in 1712; and as both his father and uncle were of the medical profession, he early gave a preference to this science, which he studied first under his father, and afterwards as a pupil of St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

In 1734 he settled at Hertford, and carried on practice with increasing reputation until 1745, when he became a voluntary assistant, at his own expense, to the medical department of the army under the duke of Cumberland, then destined to suppress the rebellion in Scotland. After that memorable era, he resumed his situation at Hertford; and in 1761 took his degree as a physician.

The family of Suttons in Essex and Suffolk had about this time introduced some improvements in the art of inoculation for the small-pox, which attracted Dr. Dimsdale's attention; and, after full experience of their efficacy, he published, in 1766, his memorable treatise, entitled "The present Method of Inoculating for the Small-pox." This was soon circulated over the continent, and translated into all languages; and as it afforded a decided proof of his professional knowledge, the empress Catherine of Russia was induced, in 1768,

to invite him over, to inoculate herself and her son. Of this he gives a very interesting account in his "Tracts on Inoculation," printed in 1781. The empress displayed the utmost courage in submitting to an operation, which in Russia was the subject of uncommon dread and alarm; nor was her liberality to Dr. Dimsdale less dignified. He was immediately appointed actual counsellor of state, and physician to her imperial majesty; with an annuity of £500; the rank of a baron of the Russian empire, to descend to his eldest son; and a black wing of the Russian eagle in a gold shield in the middle of his arms, with the customary helmet, adorned with the baron's coronet, over the shield. He received at the same time the sum of £10,000, and £2000 for travelling charges, with other presents of great value.

After the recovery of his illustrious patients, a number of persons of distinction at Petersburgh and Moscow engaged him to inoculate their families; and, upon his return, he was honourably received by the king of Prussia at Potsdam. Considerable offers were made to retain him in Russia, but he again took up his residence at Hertford. Here he published some tracts on inoculation, which proved that he was completely master of the subject.

In 1780 baron Dimsdale was returned representative in parliament for the borough of Hertford, on which occasion he resigned the practice of his profession, except in a few cases of gratuitous advice. In 1781 he again visited Russia, in compliance with a summons from the empress to inoculate the two sons of the grand-duke, namely, the present emperor and his brother Constantine.

Baron Dimsdale afterwards opened a banking-house in Cornhill, in partnership with his sons and the Barnards, which still flourishes under the firm of Barnard, Dimsdale, and Dimsdale. In 1784 he was again returned to parliament for Hertford, but resigned in 1790, and passed some winters at Bath. At length he finally settled at Hertford, where he died Dec. 30, 1800. His remains were interred in the quakers' burying-ground at Bishop's Stortford. His family had been originally of that persuasion; and his grandfather had, in 1684, accompanied William Penn to America, but returned in a few years, and settled at Theydon-Garnon. Baron Dimsdale was a man of great sense and discernment, of strict integrity, and of general philanthropy.

He was thrice married; but his family, of seven children, was by the second wife, Anne Iles. His third, Elizabeth, daughter of William Dimsdale, of Bishop's Stortford, survived him.

THOMAS STANLEY, ESQ.

THIS accomplished scholar and poet, connected, though in an oblique line, with the noble family of Derby, was the son of sir Thomas Stanley, of Laytonstone, knt., by his second wife, Mary, daughter of sir William Hammond, of St. Alban's-court, Kent. He was born in 1625; and in 1639 entered, as a fellow-commoner, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. After receiving the degree of master of arts, he travelled for some time; and, during the usurpation, resided in the Middle Temple, where he formed a friendship and community of studies with his first cousin, Edward, afterwards sir Edward Sherburne, the poet and translator, who dedicated his poems to Stanley.

Of Mr. Stanley's general progress in life, or what may be termed his private history and character, no particulars were originally published, or are now recoverable. If we may judge from his works, his virtues were not inferior to his talents; and the latter, we know, have often been celebrated. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of sir James Enyon, of Flower, in Northamptonshire, bart. By this lady he had a son of both his names, who appears to have inherited his talents, and when very young translated Ælian's "Various Histories." He was also educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Of his subsequent history we have no account.

Mr. Stanley died at his lodgings, in Suffolk-street, in the parish of

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, April 12, 1678, and was buried in the church there.

He first was known to the world as a poet, and a poet of considerable merit. A critic of undoubted taste has pronounced that his ingenuity is elegant, highly wrought, and striking. He has not the depth, the energy, and copiousness, or the comprehension, of Cowley; but he is generally less abstruse, less unequal, and more graceful. Infected as he is with Italian conceits, it may seem strange to pronounce him more classical, because this praise cannot strictly belong to either of these authors; yet to Stanley, in many respects, it pre-eminently belongs.

We also are indebted to Mr. Stanley for an excellent edition of Æschylus, the merits of which have been acknowledged by the most celebrated critics and commentators. That he was himself a laborious student of this class appears not only from this work, but from his manuscripts now in the public library at Cambridge.

But the work to which he principally owed his great reputation as a scholar, was his "History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect." This very elaborate and useful work has gone through four editions in English; the last and best, which now bears a high price, in 4to. 1745. It was also translated into Latin, and published at Leipsic in 1711, by Fritch, 4to., with considerable additions and corrections.

Sir Egerton Bridges, bart., has lately edited beautiful editions of Mr. Stanley's "Poems," and "Translations," in 1814 and 1815.

JOHN RAY.

THIS very distinguished naturalist, of whom Essex has reason to be proud, was born at Black Notley, Nov. 29, 1628. He was the son of Roger Ray, a blacksmith, but probably a person of some property, as he maintained his son both at school and college. So attached was Mr. Ray to his native place, that he retired to it for the purposes of his favourite studies, and built a house, in which he passed many of the latter years of his life.

He was educated at Braintree school, whence he was sent in 1644 to Catherine Hall, Cambridge; but after two years, removed to Trinity College, where he took his degrees in arts and became fellow. In 1651 he was chosen Greek lecturer of the college; in 1653, mathematical lecturer; and in 1655, classical reader;—all eminent proofs of the advancement he had made in academical studies. He had, however, injured his health by too close application, and was advised to take the exercises of walking and riding. These employments seem to have first led him to the study of botany; and having acquired a fixed taste for that science, he made many excursions to distant places on purpose to gratify it.

In 1660, just after being ordained deacon and priest, he published his "Catalogue of Cambridge Plants," which was followed by a series of botanical tours and publications, which added greatly to his repu-

tation. He had the more leisure for these pursuits, as he had resigned his fellowship of Trinity College in 1662, not being able to comply with the terms of the Bartholomew Act. Willoughby, another eminent naturalist, was his companion in his foreign as well as domestic tours, and his steady friend. In 1672 he had the misfortune to lose Mr. Willoughby, who made Mr. Ray one of his executors, charged him with the education of his sons, and left him £60 *per ann.* for life.

In 1673 he married Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Oakley, of Launton, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had four daughters, three of whom survived him. About 1678 he settled finally at Black Notley, and there completed for publication his "Historia Plantarum;" "Synopsis Animalium Quadrupedum, &c.;" "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Creation;" "Three Physico-theological Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World;" "A Persuasion to a Holy Life;" "Sylloge Stirpium Europœarum;" "Fasciculus Stirpium Britannicarum;" and "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum:" these two works proved the great corner-stone of his reputation. Of all the systematical and practical Floras of any country, the second edition of Ray's "Synopsis" is, in the opinion of the president of the Linnæan Society, the most perfect.

Mr. Ray died at Black Notley, Jan. 17, 1705, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard, where a monument was erected to his memory, partly at the expense of bishop Compton, with a long and elegant Latin epitaph, from the pen of the Rev. William Coyte. In 1737, this monument, which seems to have been a sort of altar-tomb, being nearly ruined, was restored at the charge of Dr. Legge, and removed for shelter into the church: where, therefore, it became a cenotaph. Forty-five years afterwards the tomb again underwent a repair, by the care of the present sir Thomas Grey Cullum and others, with an additional inscription.—But it has been remarked that a more lasting monument was dedicated to the memory of this great English naturalist, in the genus of plants which bears his name, the RAIANA.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D.

THIS industrious writer was a descendant of an ancient family of the Hollands, of Lancashire, and was the son of the Rev. John Holland, a pious divine, who, in queen Mary's days, was obliged to go abroad on account of his religion. He afterwards returned, and became pastor of Great Dunmow, where he died in 1578.

Philemon was born at Chelmsford, about the latter end of the reign of Edward VI.; and after some initiatory instruction at the grammar school of that place, was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was pupil to Dr. Hampton, and afterwards to Dr. Whitgift. He was admitted fellow of his college, and took his degree of M. A., in which he was incorporated at Oxford in 1587.

Having left the university, he was appointed head master of the free-school of Coventry, in which laborious station he not only assiduously attended to his duties, but served the interests of learning, when learning was scantily dispersed, by those numerous translations which gained him the title of "Translator-general of the age." He likewise studied medicine, and practised with considerable reputation in his neighbourhood; and, when in his fortieth year, took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge.

He was a peaceable, quiet, and good man in all the relations of life; and, by temperate habits, attained his eighty-fifth year, without dimi-

nution of faculties or sight. He continued to translate till his eightieth year; and his translations, though devoid of elegance, are accounted faithful and accurate. His translation of Livy is said to have been written with one pen, which a lady of his acquaintance so highly prized that she had it embellished with silver, and kept it as a great curiosity. His other translations were Pliny's Natural History; Plutarch's Morals; Suetonius; Ammianus Marcellinus; Xenophon's Cyropædia; and Camden's Britannia; to the last of which he made some useful additions. His translation of Suetonius produced the well known epigram:

> "Philemon with translations does so fill us,
> He will not let *Suetonius* be *Tranquillus*."

Dr. Holland died Feb. 9, 1636, and was buried in St. Michael's church, Coventry. He married a Staffordshire lady, by whom he had a large family. One of his sons, Henry, appears to have been a bookseller in London, and was editor of that valuable collection of portraits and lives, entitled "Heroologia Anglicana." These portraits, sixty-five in number, were chiefly engraved by the family of Pass, and many of them are valued as originals, having never been engraved since but as copies from these. When he died is not mentioned.

T. Wright sc.

FRANCIS QUARLES.

THE family of this very popular poet was once of great consideration in the county of Essex, and possessed of several estates in Romford, Hornchurch, Dagenham, &c. In Romford church are registered the deaths of his grandfather, sir Robert Quarles, and his two wives and daughters, and James Quarles, his father, who died Nov. 16, 1642. He had been clerk of the Green Cloth, and purveyor of the navy, to queen Elizabeth.

Our poet was born in the year 1592, at Stewards, in Romford Town Ward, which, as already noticed in our Excursions, (vol. i. p. 162.) became the property of the Quarles family in the year 1588. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, London, as his destination was to public life. He was first preferred to the place of cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter to James I., queen of Bohemia; but soon after we find him in Ireland, in the capacity of secretary to the great and good archbishop Usher. Here his misfortunes appear to have begun, for in 1641, upon the breaking out of the rebellion in that kingdom, he suffered greatly in his property, and was obliged to fly for safety to England. England, however, at this time afforded no asylum to those who were loyal to their king and constitution. The usurping powers having discovered somewhat objectionable in a piece of his, entitled "The

Royal Convert," and having discovered what they thought yet more objectionable, his repairing to the king at Oxford, they took occasion to injure him as much as possible in his estates, and plundered his books and manuscripts. These losses are supposed to have hastened his death, which happened Sept. 8, 1644, when he was buried in the church of St. Vedast, Foster-lane.

Quarles held the office of chronologer to the city of London. What the duties of this place were, his biographers have not discovered. No such office now exists under that name, but what approaches nearest to it is that of city remembrancer, whose business it is to give notice to the lord mayor of public and state-days. It has also been said that he had a pension from Charles I., which is not improbable.

In his own time, Quarles was a very popular poet, but sunk in reputation until very lately, when some critics of acknowledged taste endeavoured to revive the memory of a poet who, as one of them observes, seems often to have been censured merely from the want of being read. There can be no doubt that a judicious selection from his works would prove Quarles to have been a man of real genius and true poetical spirit. In them we find original imagery, striking sentiment, fertility of expression, and happy combinations, together with a compression of style that merits the observation of the writers of verse.

Mr. Chalmers, in his Biographical Dictionary, has given a list of fifteen pieces by Quarles. Of these the most popular is his "Emblems," which has passed through innumerable editions, and still continues a favourite book with readers who are piously as well poetically inclined. His "Job Militant," "Feast for Worms," "History of Sampson," and "Divine Poems," have also been several times reprinted, although none of them very lately.

Quarles had a family of eighteen children, but no particulars are extant of any of them except his son John, also a poet, and a native of Essex, where he was born in 1624. He was educated at Oxford, and became a captain in the royal army. On the ruin of the king's affairs, he retired to London in a mean condition, and died there of the plague in 1665. Some have esteemed him a good poet, while they regretted that his genius had not been properly cultivated. The subjects of his muse were much the same with those his father preferred, but they are now unknown and disregarded.

Holloway sc.

MARGARET, DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

THE ingenious lady, the second wife of William Cavendish, earl, marquis, and duke of Newcastle, one of the most accomplished men of his age, was born about the latter end of the reign of James I., at St. John's, near Colchester, which in our Essex Excursions we have noticed as the seat of her father, sir Charles Lucas. Her education, in all the usual accomplishments of women of rank, was complete; but as she very early in life discovered a taste for literature, it has been regretted that her judgment had not been improved by an acquaintance with the learned languages. In 1643 she visited the court of Charles I., then at Oxford, was appointed one of the maids of honour to the queen, and soon after accompanied her majesty to France. There, in 1645, she was married to the duke (then marquis) of Newcastle, a widower, who was captivated with her person and accomplishments, and had become acquainted with her by means of her gallant brother, lord Lucas.

During the usurpation, she came once over to England, in order to obtain some of the marquis's rents, who had been exiled for his loyalty; but her solicitations were in vain: and had it not been for the seasonable generosity of her own and the marquis's relations, she and her lord must have been exposed to extreme poverty.

On the restoration, they returned to England, where the remaining

part of her life was principally employed in composing letters, plays, poems, philosophical discourses, and orations. What of these she committed to the press amounted to ten folio volumes, the most estimable of which is the life of the duke, her husband. During her life all her works appear to have been held in high estimation; and the greatest compliments were paid to her, not only by persons whose applauses were of little value, but by learned bodies, by the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, and by other men of great eminence in literature. Even now, amidst many extravagances and much want of taste, it may be allowed that she had considerable powers of imagination and invention; and it has been thought, that if her fancy had been enriched by information, restrained by judgment, and regulated by correctness of taste, she might have probably risen to considerable excellence.

But whatever may have been thought of her literary labours, her domestic virtues have been universally allowed. She was truly pious, charitable, and generous, kind to her servants, an excellent economist, and an admirable pattern of conjugal affection and duty. Her studies, indefatigable as she was, never interfered with the concerns of life; nor did she discover in her conversation any degree of pedantry or vanity. In company, indeed, she was remarkably reserved, especially when strangers were present. She enjoyed the greatest felicity with her husband, himself a voluminous writer; but their more serious employment for some years after the restoration was to recover the wreck of their fortunes.—The whole of the duchess's works are now scarce, and consulted rather as curiosities than as compositions capable of gratifying the taste of our more enlightened age.

The duchess of Newcastle died at London in the close of 1673, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, Jan. 7, 1673-4. She never had any children. The duke, who died in 1676, was succeeded by his son Henry, lord Ogle, by his first lady. This nobleman was the last male heir of the family; and on his death, in 1691, the title of Newcastle, in the line of Cavendish, became extinct.

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SIR JOHN HAWKWOOD.

THIS brave officer is said to have been the son of a tanner of Sible Hedingham, where he was born in the reign of Edward II. Morant says the manor of Hawkwood in that parish takes its name from sir John: but it was holden before him by Stephen Hawkwood, probably his father—"a circumstance," says Mr. Gough, "which would lead one to doubt the meanness of his birth as well as his profession." Be this as it may, he was put apprentice to a tailor in London; but being pressed into the service of Edward III. for his French wars, he behaved himself so valiantly at the battle of Poictiers, and on other occasions, that he was raised to the rank of captain, and the honour of knighthood.

His adventures afterwards, although suitable to the manners of the age, were not of the most honourable description. We are told, that at the peace of 1360, sir John, finding his estate too small to support his title and dignity, put himself at the head of a band of marauders who enriched themselves by plundering in France. We next find him, in 1364, in the Pisan service; after which period he was every where considered as a most accomplished soldier, and fought in the service of many of the Italian states, particularly Florence. In 1391, when the Florentines made peace, they discharged their foreign auxiliaries, except Hawkwood, of whose valour and

fidelity they had had such repeated proofs. But when they were looking for farther aid from his courage and judgment, in certain civil commotions which took place, he was seized with a disorder which proved fatal on March 6, 1393, at his house in the street called Pulverosa, near Florence. His remains were deposited, with great magnificence, in the church of St. Reparata, where a statue (as Poggi and Rossi call it, though it is well known to be a portrait) of him on horseback was put up by a public decree.

Sir John had a cenotaph in the church of his native town, erected by his executors, Robert Rokeden, sen. and jun., and John Coe. This still remains in good preservation, near the upper end of the fourth aisle of Sible Hedingham church.

Contemporary and succeeding writers agree in their praises of this illustrious general. Both friends and enemies considered him as one of the greatest soldiers of his age. As he had been formed under the Black Prince, it is not to be wondered that his army became the most exact school of martial discipline. The circumstances of the times must form an apology for the frequent changes of his service, which led him to engage as suited his interest. He was a soldier of fortune; and his abilities in the field occasioned him to be courted by different rival states. The Florentines offered the best terms, and to them he ever after adhered with an irreproachable fidelity. His charity appears in his joining with several persons of quality in this kingdom, in founding the English Hospital at Rome for the entertainment of poor travellers.

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DR. JOHN BASTWICK.

Dr. Bastwick was a physician, who might have attained eminence in his profession had he not swerved from its duties to gratify the turbulent spirit of the times in which he lived. He was born at Writtle, in Essex, in the year 1593. He studied for a short time at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but completed his medical education abroad, and was made doctor of physic at Padua. On his return he settled at Colchester, and was engaged in practice, when he was induced to commence author, and write against popery. In these works, while he stuck closely to the subject, he acquired some reputation; but having introduced some reflections on bishops, which were supposed to affect those of the church of England, he was cited before the high commission court, fined £1000, and sentenced to be excommunicated, to be debarred the practice of physic, to have his book burnt, to pay costs of suit, and to remain in prison until he made a recantation.

In consequence of this sentence he remained two years in prison; but confinement had not terrified him, and he published a more violent attack on the bishops in a book called "The New Litany." For this he was sentenced to pay a fine of £5000, to stand in the pillory in the Palace Yard, Westminster, and there to lose his ears, and to suffer perpetual imprisonment in a remote part of the kingdom.

On the preposterous severity of this punishment it is unnecessary to offer any remark.

Bastwick's imprisonment was of no long continuance. On the meeting of parliament in 1640, a petition was presented by his friends, and by the friends of Prynne and Burton, who were condemned to a similar punishment at the same time, requesting that their sentences might be reviewed and considered. On this they were ordered to be brought to London. Their case having been revised, the house of commons declared, that the several proceedings against Bastwick were illegal, unjust, and against the liberty of the subject; that the sentence passed upon him be reversed, his fine remitted, and he restored to his profession. In June, 1641, it was farther ordered that Dr. Bastwick be restored to his place in the College of Physicians, and to the liberty of his practice as formerly. A grant of money was also ordered, but it does not appear that that was ever paid. In 1644, his wife had an allowance ordered for her own and her husband's maintenance. Bastwick was alive in 1648, but when he died is uncertain. Some suppose he retired again to Colchester, where a niece of his was living in the early part of the last century. He appears afterwards to have quarrelled with the leaders of some of the parties which arose out of the convulsions of the times, and was suffered to depart in obscurity. This is evident from the titles of his now-forgotten pamphlets, in which he inveighs against the independents, and had Burton and Lilburne for his antagonists.

Thompson sc.

HORATIO WALPOLE,

FOURTH EARL OF ORFORD.

HORATIO, or, as more familiarly called, Horace Walpole, was the youngest and favourite son of sir Robert, first earl of Orford. He was born in 1718, and, like his father, was educated at Eton and Cambridge; but, unlike any of his family, his taste was decidedly to literature, and it does not appear that he had more than a superficial acquaintance with public affairs. His father, however, wished to bring him into political life, and as early as 1738 appointed him inspector-general of the exports and imports, a place which he soon after exchanged for that of usher of the exchequer. To this were added the posts of comptroller of the pipe and clerk of the estreats; all which he held until his death. In 1741 he obtained a seat in parliament for Callington, in 1747 for Castle Rising, and in 1754 and 1761 for King's Lynn. But he seldom distinguished himself as a speaker; and at the dissolution of the parliament which met in 1761, he took a final leave of public affairs, although he continued to survey them with a keen and sarcastic eye; and his remarks on men and measures very much enlivened his correspondence.

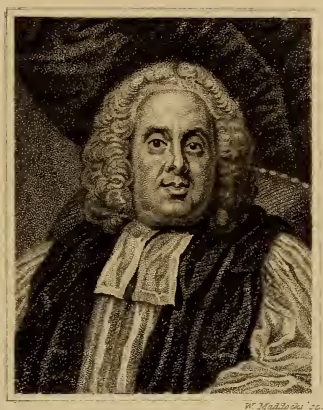
From this time his principal attention was devoted to general literature, particularly history and antiquities, in which his research and acuteness were remarkable; and he possessed a very nice and discri-

minative taste in the fine arts. His father and uncle had written political pamphlets, on temporary topics, now forgotten, but Horace's productions have procured him a lasting name on the roll of elegant writers. As his works are now collected in 5 volumes 4to., it is unnecessary to give a list of them. This edition was prepared for the press by himself, and partly printed in his life-time at his private press at Strawberry-hill. The whole of his leisure, health, and spirits, were employed on these works, and most of them have been great favourites with the public. In every department, as a poet, a historian, an antiquary, and a writer of dramas and romances, he shewed great powers, and a cultivated taste. He particularly excelled as a letter-writer. He was in truth a genius of no ordinary kind. His failings were vanity and insincerity, which he attempted to conceal with very little art. While professing humility and disclaiming the name of author, he was a keen and angry controversialist, and obviously one of the *genus irritabile.*

He purchased, early in life, a small house at Twickenham, in Middlesex, and displayed his inventive genius by turning it into a most curious, elegant, and rich Gothic mansion, which he called Strawberry-hill. This became the favourite residence of his future life, and a favourite spectacle to all who were admitted to view it. It was enriched by a copious and most curious library, and an assemblage of rare and valuable specimens of the arts, unique both in their nature and extent. He established also a printing-press here, some of the productions of which were the "Royal and Noble Authors," the "Anecdotes of Painting," and the "Castle of Otranto," with a variety of small poems and miscellanies of which he printed only a limited number as presents, a circumstance which has stamped a great value on them amongst the collectors of literary rarities.

In 1791, by the death of his nephew, Mr. Walpole succeeded to the title of earl of Orford, but neither this honour nor the fortune annexed to it, made any alteration in his mode of life, nor did he ever take his seat in the house of peers. He still pursued the same unvaried tenor of literary inquiry and literary research, and although he had been a considerable sufferer by a hereditary gout, yet he was capable of enjoying his books and his friends until a very short time before his death, which happened on March 2, 1797.

With him all the titles became extinct, except the barony, which devolved on his first cousin, Horatio, lord Walpole of Wolterton; and the estates, after a suit in chancery, were decreed to the earl (now marquis) of Cholmondeley, as descended from the first earl of Orford's daughter. In 1806 the title of earl of Orford was revived in lord Walpole.



W. Malloch sc.

THOMAS HERRING, D. D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THIS distinguished prelate and eloquent preacher was born in 1691, at Walsoken, of which place his father, John Herring, was then rector. He was educated at the school of Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely, whence, in June, 1710, he was sent to the university of Cambridge, and entered of Jesus College. Here he took his bachelor's degree; but there being no near prospect of a fellowship, he removed, in July, 1714, to Corpus-Christi College, and obtained a fellowship in 1716.

In 1719, having completed his orders, he became successively minister of the several parishes of Great Shelford, Stow-cum-qui, and Trinity in Cambridge: in all these, his peculiarly eloquent manner and graceful person procured him the greatest reverence. In 1722 bishop Fleetwood made him his domestic chaplain, and, the same year, presented him to the rectory of Rettenden, in Essex; and soon after to that of Barclay, in Hertfordshire. His next promotion, in 1726, was to the very honourable station of preacher to Lincoln's Inn; and soon after he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. It was while preacher at Lincoln's Inn that he excited a controversy, by condemning, in one of his sermons, Gay's celebrated drama, "The Beggar's Opera," as of pernicious consequence

to morals. Much clamour and ridicule followed this performance of what he thought his duty; but he was in general supported by the reflecting part of the public.

In 1731 he resigned Barclay, on being presented to the rectory of Bletchingley, in Surrey; and about the close of the same year he was installed dean of Rochester. In 1737 he was preferred to the bishoprick of Bangor, and in 1743 translated to the archiepiscopal see of York.

While presiding over this diocese, that rebellion broke out, in 1745, which threatened the constitution and liberties of the country; and was vigorously opposed by our archbishop, who had a principal hand in promoting an association for defending his majesty's person and government. So sensible was his majesty of the importance of his services, that on the demise of Dr. Potter in 1747, he made Dr. Herring his successor in the see of Canterbury. His health, however, so soon failed after this promotion, that he did not long continue to perform his duties with activity. He languished for about four years in retirement, at his palace at Croydon, where he died March 13, 1757. He was interred, agreeably to his express desire, in a private manner, in the vault of Croydon church: he also forbade the erection of any monument.

Archbishop Herring was a man of considerable learning and taste, a decided friend to the protestant religion, and no less attached to the constitution in church and state. He was at the same time a man of great candour, and more inclined to dwell on practical than controversial subjects. As he was a single man, and without, as far as we know, any relations, he expended a considerable part of his fortune on the different residences of the sees over which he had presided, on Corpus-Christi College, and on other beneficent designs.

In 1765 a volume of his "Sermons on public Occasions" was printed, which bear many marks of unaffected piety and benevolence. A volume of his "Letters" was also published by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, in 1777, which exhibit his character, temper, and opinions, in a very amiable point of view. Indeed, it has been said that the virtues of the *man* afforded the principal cause of the high praises every where bestowed on the *archbishop*.

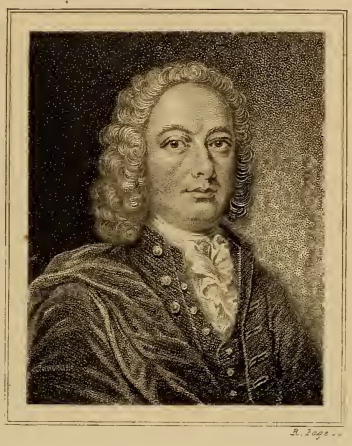
R. H. Cook sc.

WILLIAM AMES, D. D.

THIS divine, who was celebrated, particularly on the continent, for his casuistical and controversial writings, flourished in the reigns of king James and Charles I., and appears to have belonged to the family of Ames, in Norfolk. He was born in 1576, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, which he appears to have left without completing his degrees, having adopted the notions of the nonconformists on the subject of church discipline and ceremonies.

He then went to Holland, and, in 1613, published, at Rotterdam, his dispute on Arminianism, with Grevinchovius. Thence he was invited, by the states of Friesland, to the divinity chair in the university of Franeker, which he filled with universal reputation for many years. In 1618 he was at the synod of Dort, and informed king James's ambassador, from time to time, of the debates of that assembly. After residing above twelve years at Franeker, the air of which did not agree with him, he resigned his professorship, and accepted of an invitation to the English congregation at Rotterdam. Here he held many public discourses, and published many learned works against the Arminians and Bellarmine, with some pieces also relative to the sciences, which seem to have been written for the use of his pupils, when at Franeker. All his works appear to have been popular in his day, but are now little known.

Dr. Ames died at Rotterdam, Nov. 14, 1633. In the spring following, his wife and children embarked for New England, and carried with them his valuable library, which was a rich treasure to that infant colony. Of his private character we know little, but it is generally agreed that he was a man of very great learning, a strict Calvinist in doctrine, and of the persuasion of the independents with regard to the subordination and power of classes and synods.



JOSEPH AMES, F. R. S. AND F. S. A.

All of this name of whom any account is on record, are men of Norfolk, but how nearly related it is difficult to determine. The family of Mr. Joseph Ames is to be traced as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century. His great-great-grandfather Lancelot, and his great-grandfather John, were both natives of Norwich; but from their time we find the family resident at Great Yarmouth, where Joseph, the son of the above John, was born, in 1619, and became a brave naval officer. He was grandfather to the subject of this article, who was born at Yarmouth, Jan. 23, 1688-9, and educated at a school at Wapping, London, whither his father had removed about 1699, and where he died in 1700.

Mr. Ames settled near the Hermitage, Wapping, in the business of a ship-chandler and ironmonger, but very early discovered a taste for English history and antiquities, which he indulged at his leisure hours; and had evinced so much knowledge and research in typographical antiquities, that, about 1730, Mr. Lewis, of Margate, the eminent divine and antiquary, who had himself collected materials for such a subject, suggested to him the idea of writing the history of printing in England. Mr. Ames accordingly directed the whole of his attention and inquiries to this object, and spent nearly twenty years in collecting and arranging his materials, in which he was assisted by

the most learned men of his time. The produce of his labours appeared in 1749, in one vol. 4to., under the title of "Typographical Antiquities." It may not be unnecessary to add, that at a great distance, Mr. Herbert published an enlarged edition of this valuable work in 3 vols. 4to., and that a still more enlarged and more highly ornamented edition has since been begun by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, of which four volumes have already appeared, and which, if we mistake not, will extend to six.

At the time Mr. Ames published his "Typographical Antiquities," he was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, and in 1741 was appointed secretary to the latter. It appears that he was highly respected among the members of the Royal Society, no inconsiderable proof of which was, that sir Hans Sloane, the president, appointed him one of the trustees of his will.

Mr. Ames compiled or assisted in a few other publications connected with English history or biography, particularly the "Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of Wren."

He died suddenly of a fit of coughing, Oct. 7, 1759, and was interred in the church-yard of St. George's-in-the-East, in a stone coffin, on the lid of which is an inscription in Latin; and over the grave is placed a ledger-stone with two inscriptions, one in English, the other in Latin. He married the daughter of Mr. Wrayford, a merchant in London, by whom he had six children, one only of whom, a daughter, survived him, and was married to Edward Dampier, esq., late deputy surveyor of shipping to the East India company.

Of Mr. Ames's character, the opinion seems to be uniform that he possessed an amiable simplicity of manners, and exemplary integrity and benevolence in social life. Of literature, it must be confessed, he had not much, and his style is uncouth and quaint. But with all this, he has laid succeeding typographical antiquaries under great obligations, and is entitled to high respect for his acquisitions; they were entirely his own, and instigated by a laudable desire to be useful.

RT. HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

THIS eminent statesman may justly be claimed by the natives of Norfolk, although accidentally born in London, as his ancestors are of high antiquity in this county: some notice has already been taken of them in our Excursions. To this very distinguished ornament of his family we are sorry that our limits will not permit us to do ample justice.

He was born in Golden-square, London, May 3, 1750. His father, colonel Windham, of Felbrigg, was a man of considerable taste and talents, and was the author of a work on the discipline of the militia, which was much approved, and its plan adopted in other corps of the establishment. He died in 1760.

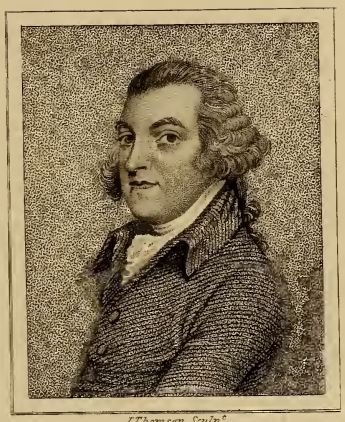
His son was educated at Eton; and, after attending the lectures on natural philosophy and mathematics at Glasgow, was entered a gentleman-commoner of University College, Oxford, in 1767. In 1773 his love of adventure, and his thirst for knowledge, induced him to accompany lord Mulgrave in his voyage towards the north pole; but incurable sea-sickness obliged him to land in Norway, and abandon his purpose.

His first appearance as a speaker was at a meeting at Norwich to raise a subscription in support of the American war, when he opposed both the war and the subscription. In 1782 he came into parliament,

where he sat twenty-eight years, first for Norwich, and afterwards for various boroughs; and was very early distinguished as a speaker of great eloquence and logical precision. Mr. Burke conceived a high opinion of his talents; and he seems to have looked up to Burke with the greatest respect. On the decease of that great man, his mantle certainly fell on Mr. Windham, who supported his doctrines to the last, and maintained the justice, policy, and necessity, of the war with France. Had Pitt, Burke, and Windham, lived to witness the happy issue of that war!—but *Diis aliter visum.*

After the rupture between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, Mr. Windham attached himself wholly to the latter; and accepted, under Mr. Pitt, the office of secretary at war, with a seat in the cabinet—an honourable distinction which had never before been annexed to that office. This station he continued to fill until the dissolution of the administration in 1801. He came again into office with the Grenville administration in 1806, as secretary at war, but resigned the following year along with his colleagues. In office or out of office, as a parliamentary speaker or a private gentleman, Mr. Windham's brilliant imagination, his various knowledge, his acuteness, his good taste, his wit, his dignity of sentiment, and his gentleness of manner, (for he never was loud or intemperate,) made him universally admired and respected.

His death was occasioned by an accident which all deplored—his friendly endeavours to save the valuable library of his friend the hon. Mr. Frederick North, whose house was on fire. In this effort he received a contusion on his hip, of which, unfortunately, he took no notice for some months, when an encysted tumour was formed, which, after due consultation, it was judged proper to cut out. The operation was performed apparently with success, on May 17, 1810; but, soon after, unfavourable symptoms came on, and terminated fatally June 4, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was interred at Felbrigg, as already noticed in our Excursions, where also his epitaph may be seen. In 1798 he married Cecilia, the third daughter of the late commodore Forrest, a lady whose temper and talents rendered her a suitable companion for one of the most distinguished characters of his time. As he had no issue, Mr. Windham's estate, after Mrs. Windham's death, descends to capt. Lukin, his half-brother.



J. Thomson Sculp.

EDWARD JERNINGHAM, ESQ.

THIS elegant poet, descended from an ancient Roman-catholic family in Norfolk, was the youngest brother of the late sir William Jerningham, bart., of Costessey, or Cossey Hall, the beautiful chapel near which was erected under the direction of our poet.

Mr. Jerningham was born in 1727, and educated in the English college at Donay, where, and afterwards at Paris, he became a good classical scholar, and well versed in the modern languages, particularly French and Italian. Possessing an independent fortune, he cultivated elegant literature and the fine arts; and, during the course of a long life, enjoyed an intimacy with the most eminent literary men of his time. His last illness was long and severe, but his sufferings were greatly alleviated by a course of theological study, which he considered as most congenial to a closing life, and most proper to wean him from sublunary enjoyments. He died Nov. 17, 1812, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In Mr. Jerningham's mind, benevolence and poetry had always a mingled operation, and his taste was founded on the best models. His "Poems and Plays," 4 vols., the ninth edition of which appeared in 1806, are uniformly marked by taste, elegance, and a pensive turn of thought, which always excites tender and pleasing emotions; and in some of them he displays great vigour and even sublimity.

His last work, published a few months before his death, entitled "The Old Bard's Farewell," is not unworthy of his best days, and breathes an air of benevolence and grateful piety for the lot in life which providence had assigned him.

In his later writings, it has been justly objected that he evinces a species of liberal spirit in matters of religion, which seems to consider all religions alike, provided the believer is a man of meekness and forbearance. With this view, in his "Essay on the mild Tenor of Christianity," he traces historically the efforts to give an anchorite cast to the Christian profession, and narrates many interesting anecdotes derived from the page of ecclesiastical history, but not always very happily applied. His "Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England" (prefixed to bishop Bossuet's select Sermons and Orations) was very favourably received by the public, but his notions of pulpit eloquence are rather French than English.

Thomson Sculp.t

SIR EDWARD COKE,

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE KING'S BENCH.

THIS celebrated and profound lawyer was the descendant of an ancient family in Norfolk, and became more closely connected with this county by marriage. His father was Robert Coke, esq., of Mileham, a barrister; and his mother, Winifred, daughter and coheiress of William Knightley, esq., of Margrave Knightley, Norfolk. He was born in 1551, and educated at the free-school at Norwich, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge.

Here he remained about four years, and then went to London for the study of the law. While in the Inner Temple, he displayed such acuteness as to be called to the bar at the end of six years; which, we understand, was then accounted a very early period. Reputation and extensive practice followed with equal rapidity; and in a few years he obtained the hand of Bridget, daughter and coheiress of John Paston, esq., which allied him to some of the first families in the county.

Soon after his marriage, the cities of Coventry and Norwich chose him their recorder; the county of Norfolk one of their representatives in parliament; and the house of commons their speaker, in 1592. The queen about the same time appointed him solicitor-general, and, in 1593, attorney-general. In 1606 he was advanced

to the post of chief justice of the Common Pleas, which he seems to have filled with honour. In 1613 he was removed to the important office of chief justice of the King's Bench, and had then a seat at the privy-council. He had, however, a powerful rival in sir Francis Bacon, many enemies at court, and no very cordial friend in king James, to whom he was not so subservient as that monarch could have wished. A dispute with the Court of Chancery, in which Coke appears to have been in the wrong, afforded his enemies an opportunity of mortifying him in a very sensible manner. In consequence of their solicitations, he was, in June, 1616, suspended from his office, and a successor appointed; but having conciliated the king by a marriage between his daughter, Frances Coke, and sir John Villiers, brother to the favourite, the king received him graciously, and reinstated him in the privy-council in 1617. In 1621, however, he again incurred the displeasure of the king, by vindicating the privileges of the house of commons, and was committed for a short time to the Tower. In 1628 we find him chosen representative in parliament for Buckinghamshire; and in this station he not only supported the rights and liberties of the people, but openly named the duke of Buckingham as the cause of all the misfortunes of the kingdom. He also proposed and framed the famous "Petition of Right."

After the dissolution of this parliament, he retired to his house at Stoke Pogeys, in Buckinghamshire, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died Sept. 3, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age: his last words were, "Thy kingdom come! thy will be done!" He was buried in Tittleshale church, under a monument described in our Excursions (vol. i. p. 190). He left several children by both his wives. His second was the relict of sir William Hatton, and daughter of Thomas, lord Burleigh.

The character of sir Edward Coke has been variously represented, as many features of it were connected with the varying politics of the times. He appears to us to have possessed a more independent mind than is generally ascribed to him. But it is as a lawyer that his character shines unsullied: in legal learning he had no competitor. His "Reports" and his "Commentary on Littleton" form a repository of legal erudition, which is still resorted to with reverence.

Parker sc.

SIR JOHN FASTOLFF.

In our account of Caistor (Excursions, vol. i. p. 98) we have made a brief notice of this renowned general and governor, who distinguished himself in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., of England, and was employed in the foreign wars for the long space of forty years.

His origin was, until lately, involved in obscurity; but it is now ascertained that he was the descendant of an ancient family in Norfolk, and could boast of a train of illustrious ancestors. He appears to have been of a branch seated at Castre, or Caistor, which he afterwards adorned with a beautiful seat; and it is probable that he was born there, or in Yarmouth, about the year 1378. In 1408 he married a rich young widow of quality, in Ireland—lady Castlecomb, relict of sir Stephen Scrope.

Not long after this marriage, he appears to have engaged in foreign service. He signalized himself at the memorable battle of Agincourt. He was likewise at the taking of the castle of Tonque, the city of Caen, the castle of Courcy, the city of Seez, the town of Falaise, and at the great siege of Rouen in 1417; and indeed in almost every engagement of consequence during the long period of his service. In all these he displayed so much courage, prudence, and knowledge

of the art of war, that his respective sovereigns bestowed on him the highest marks of regard and honour.

In 1436, and for about four years longer, he filled the office of governor of Normandy; but in 1440 he returned home, and, loaden with the laurels he had gathered in France, became as illustrious in his domestic, as he had been in his foreign character. In 1459, having reached the age of fourscore years, he says of himself, that he was "in good remembrance, albeit I am gretly vexed with sickenesse, and thrugh age infebelyd." He lingered under a hectic fever for nearly five months, and expired at his seat at Caistor in the above-mentioned year. He was buried, with great solemnity, under an arch in a chapel of our lady of his own building, on the south side of the choir at the abbey-church of St. Bennet in the Holm, Norfolk.

As sir John Fastolff's valour made him a terror in war, his humanity made him a blessing in peace: all we can find in his retirement being elegant, hospitable, and generous, either as to the places of his abode, or those persons and foundations on which he bestowed his bounty. He had a house at Norwich, in Pokethorp, opposite St. James's church, called Fastolff's Palace, which appears to have been in existence in Blomefield's time. He likewise built a splendid seat at Yarmouth, and a palace in Southwark. At his death he possessed lands and estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, Yorkshire, and Wiltshire. Besides providing for the poor in various charities endowed from his estates, he was a benefactor to both universities—bequeathing a considerable legacy to Cambridge, for building the schools of philosophy and law; and at Oxford he was so bountiful to Magdalen College, through the affection he had for his friend William Waynflete, who had founded that college two years before, that his name is commemorated in an anniversary speech.

The supposition that sir John Fastolff was the sir John *Falstaff* of Shakspeare has been so often refuted, that it is perhaps unnecessary to notice it. It may quite suffice to add, that the subject of the present memoir was a young and grave, discreet and valiant, chaste and sober, commander abroad—continually advanced to honours and places of profit for his brave and politic achievements, military and civil—made knight-banneret in the field of battle, baron in France, and knight of the garter in England—one who, when at home, was constantly exercised in acts of hospitality, munificence, and charity—a founder of religious buildings, and other stately edifices ornamental to his country, as their remains still testify—a generous patron of worthy and learned men—and a public benefactor to the pious and the poor. How unlike to the braggart sensualist of Shakspeare!

T. Wright sc.

AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY,

DUKE OF GRAFTON.

THIS accomplished nobleman was born in 1735. He received his grammar-school education under Dr. Newcombe, of Hackney. He afterwards entered at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, but quitted without taking a degree. In 1756, he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to the present king, while prince of Wales. In the same year he was returned to parliament for Boroughbridge, and subsequently for Bury St. Edmund's. In May, 1757, on the death of his grandfather, he succeeded to all the family honours and estates. In May, 1765, he was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the ministry of the marquis of Rockingham. This post he resigned in May, 1766; but in August following, accepted the office of first lord of the treasury, which he resigned in 1770. In June, 1771, he accepted the office of lord privy seal, but retired from administration in November, 1775. He after this joined the ranks of opposition, and took a decided part against the ministers who separated the colonies from the mother country. In 1782 he joined the administration of the marquis of Rockingham, as lord privy seal. This office he held after the death of the marquis, and till the accession of the coalition ministry in 1783, when he resigned, and finally took leave of the cabinet.

His grace was in politics, a decided whig. After the accession of his present majesty, he joined the opposition in their attempts to diminish the supposed influence of lord Bute. Wilkes, however, conceiving himself to have been slighted by the duke, attacked him as a tool of that nobleman, and succeeded in shaking his popularity. Junius also, with all the strength of his talents, and with all the virulence which he could embody in language, laboured to undermine his reputation. But whatever may have been his grace's political errors in respect to his friends lord Chatham and the marquis of Rockingham, the most material of the other charges preferred by his accusers, have been satisfactorily disproved.

In the year 1768, his grace was chosen to succeed the duke of Newcastle, as chancellor of the university of Cambridge. In a chapter held Sept. 20, 1769, he was elected a knight companion of the order of the garter, and was installed on July the 25th, 1771.

His grace married in 1756, the honourable Miss Liddell, the only daughter of lord Ravensworth, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. From this lady he was divorced by an act of parliament; immediately after which, she became countess of Upper Ossory. He subsequently united himself to Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. by whom he had thirteen children.

The duke was a strenuous opponent of both the late wars against France, and finding the administration intent on the prosecution of hostilities, he withdrew altogether from public life, and returned to pass the remainder of his days in the bosom of his family. His leisure was now in part employed in improving his library by accessions of works of the first excellence in the several departments of literature and science. But the greater portion of his time he devoted to religious inquiries. He had carefully weighed the evidences of revelation, and became a christian upon full and rational conviction. In the progress of his studies he was led to give up the doctrine of the Trinity, and in consequence joined himself to the Unitarian society in Essex-street, under the successive ministries of Mr. Lindsey, Dr. Disney, and Mr. Belsham, where he regularly attended public worship, while he was able to quit his house. His grace's sense of the importance of biblical learning was evinced by his munificent patronage of the learned Griesbach, of whose new Testament he caused a large edition to be printed at his expense, in Germany, upon paper sent from England, and which he afterwards distributed gratuitously, or caused to be sold at a very low price. He is said to have been the author of an excellent pamphlet on the proposal for altering the terms of subscription, intituled "Hints submitted to the serious attention of the Clergy, &c." a tract intituled "Apeleutherus," has also been ascribed to him, but erroneously.

His grace died March 14, 1811, and was succeeded by his son, the earl of Euston, now duke of Grafton.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

CHARLES, the first marquis Cornwallis, was the eldest son of Charles, fifth lord and first earl Cornwallis, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Charles, the second viscount Townsend. He was born on the 31st of December, 1738; was first educated at Eton, and afterwards entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. He soon, however, withdrew from the university to enter upon a military life. In August, 1765, he was appointed an aid-du-camp to the king, with the brevet rank of colonel of foot, and in the same year was nominated one of the lords of the bed-chamber. He represented the borough of Eye, in Suffolk, in two parliaments, and vacated his seat, on the death of his father, June 23, 1762, when he was called to the house of peers. He was never distinguished as a speaker in either house of parliament, but he voted uniformly with the party then in opposition, who were favourable to the American colonists. When however, hostilities commenced, he accepted a command in the army destined to act against them. He acquired great reputation by his conduct at the celebrated battle of Brandywine, and subsequently at the siege of Charlestown. He was after this entrusted with the command in South Carolina, where he acquitted himself with great credit. Being obliged to take the field, he obtained a decisive victory at Camden, and at Guildford, though the last was

achieved with a heavy loss of men. In 1781, he made a disastrous attempt to invade Virginia, which terminated in the capture of himself and his army to the number of 4000 men. This failure, however, was deemed no impeachment of the military skill or courage of the general, and operated in no way to his prejudice in his profession in after life. In 1770, he had been appointed governor of the Tower, but on the change of ministry in 1782, he was removed from that post: he obtained it again, however, in 1784, and held it from that period till his death.

In the year 1786, he received the appointments of governor general of India, and commander in chief of the forces in that country. Soon after his arrival at the seat of government, the presidency of Bengal declared war against the sultan of Mysore, who had attacked the rajah of Travancore, then in alliance with England. Hostilities commenced in 1790, but no operations of much consequence were undertaken before the following year, when lord Cornwallis penetrated the Mysore, and appeared before Seringapatam. Owing to the country being at this time inundated by the overflowing of the Cavery, he postponed the siege to the next year, 1792, when this celebrated fortress was regularly invested. Tippoo Saib not choosing to wait the event of an attack, entered into a negotiation for a peace, which was granted him on terms highly advantageous to the British settlements; and he delivered his two sons to the custody of lord Cornwallis, as hostages for his fulfilment of the treaty. On the successful termination of this war, his lordship returned to Europe, having during his absence, as the reward of his distinguished services, been invested with the order of the garter, created marquis Cornwallis, admitted a member of the privy council, and appointed master general of the ordnance. His elevation to the marquisate took place in August, 1792. In 1798, owing to the disturbed situation of Ireland, the marquis was appointed to succeed lord Camden as lord lieutenant of that country, in order that he might preside over the military as well as the civil administration. This post he held till 1801, when he was succeeded by lord Hardwick. In the course of this year, he was sent to France as minister plenipotentiary, and in that capacity, negotiated and signed the celebrated, but short-lived, peace of Amiens.

In 1804, the situation of India seeming again to require the presence of a military governor general, he was a second time appointed to that important office. He was fully sensible of the danger of the undertaking, considering his advanced age; but expressed his readiness to sacrifice all personal considerations to the good of his country. On the 5th of October, 1805, not long after his arrival in India, he died at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, universally respected and beloved. His lordship married on the 14th of July, 1768, Jemima, the daughter of James Jones, esq., by whom he had one son, Charles, who has succeeded to the title and family estates.

Page sc

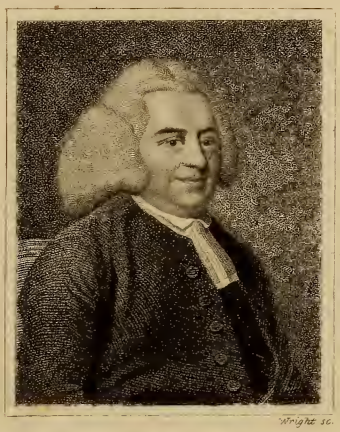
WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ.

THIS eminent performer was born in London, in 1730. His father having designed him for the clerical profession, sent him in 1737, to Eton, from whence he was removed in 1748, to St. John's College, Cambridge. Young Smith, while at Eton, distinguished himself by his vivacity and spirit, and carrying with him to the university the same levity of disposition, he was soon led into irregularities, which frustrated all the views his father had contemplated in his education. Having one evening drunk too freely with some associates of kindred minds, and being pursued by the proctor, he had the imprudence to snap an unloaded pistol at him. For this offence, he was doomed to a punishment to which he would not submit; and in order to avoid expulsion, immediately quitted college. On his arrival in London, he succeeded in obtaining an engagement from Mr. Rich, who was at that time proprietor of Covent-garden theatre. He made his first appearance in January, 1753, in the character of Theodosius; on which occasion, many of his college friends came up for the purpose of giving him their support. His second part was Polydore in the Orphan; after which he appeared successively in Southampton, in the Earl of Essex, and Dolabella, in All for Love. Mr. Smith was for some time obliged to play subordinate parts. But after Mr. Barry

quitted the stage, he undertook several of the principal characters in which that great actor had appeared with such distinguished approbation. Mr. Smith's mode of acting had many peculiarities which were considered as defects, but by his frequent appearance, the audience seemed to forget them, or to regard them as trifles undeserving notice, when viewed in connection with the many excellencies which he always displayed. This favourable disposition towards him, was greatly increased by his upright and independent conduct in private life, which gained for him very general esteem. When Churchill published his Rosciad, in 1761, the only notice he took of him in his satire, is comprised in the following couplet:

> "Smith, the genteel, the airy, and the smart,
> Smith was just gone to school to say his part."

After being twenty-two years at Covent-garden, Mr. Garrick engaged him, in the winter of 1774, to perform at Drury-lane, where he remained till the close of his professional life in 1788. Though Mr. Smith, for a considerable period, played the first parts in tragedy, nature seemed not to have qualified him for this branch of the histrionic art. His person was tall and well formed, but his features wanted flexibility, for the expression of the stronger and finer emotions of tragedy, and his voice had a monotony and harshness, which took much from the effect of his finest performances. The parts in this line, in which he acquired most popularity, were Richard III. Hotspur, and Hastings. But in comedy, from that ease and gracefulness of manner, which obtained for him the name of "gentleman Smith," he was eminently qualified to excel. His Kitely has been extolled as superior to that of Garrick. Archer and Oakley, are two other parts, in which he acquired high reputation; but his Charles, in the School for Scandal, of which he was the original representative, was his masterpiece and his favourite part. On the 9th of March, 1788, after performing Macbeth, he delivered an epilogue, in which he announced his intention to quit the stage at the close of the season, thinking it time to "resign the sprightly Charles to abler hands and younger heads." On the 9th of June following, he took his leave, after the performance of Charles, in a short, but neat and elegant address; expressing his gratitude for the candour, indulgence, and generosity he had experienced, and his hope that the "patronage and protection the public had vouchsafed him on the stage, would be followed by some small esteem, when he was off." He performed but once afterwards, which was in the same part, in 1798, for the benefit of his old friend, King. Mr. Smith was first married to the sister of the earl of Sandwich, the widow of Kelland Courtnay, esq. she died in 1762. Soon afterwards he married Miss Newson, of Leiston, in Suffolk. Lord Chedworth bequeathed him a legacy of 200£. He died at Bury St. Edmund's, on the 13th of Sept. 1819, in the eighty-ninthyear of his age.



REV. THOMAS HARMER,

OF WATTESFIELD.

THOMAS HARMER, a learned nonconformist divine, was born in the city of Norwich, in the year 1715. Being destined in early life, from personal inclination, for the ministry among protestant dissenters, he was carefully instructed in the elements of the classical languages in the country, and was afterwards placed under the tuition of the learned Mr. Eames, who presided over a collegiate institution in London. Here he remained until he attained his twentieth year. Having by this period, through his great diligence, and the strength of his natural talents, made an unusual proficiency in his studies, and having also preached with much acceptance, it was thought that he might enter regularly on the public duties of his profession: and an unanimous invitation being sent to him from a congregation of the independent denomination at Wattesfield, in Suffolk, he was induced to accept it. Though the congregation was but small, and the situation obscure, he thought that he might employ his time usefully by devoting the leisure which it would afford to the cultivation of his literary taste, and the enlargement of his stores of knowledge. He accordingly employed a large proportion of his time in improving his acquaintance with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, in each of which he acquired much

critical skill. He acquired also an extensive knowledge of history and antiquities. From an early period he became particularly attached to the study of Oriental history and customs. Perceiving that there was a remarkable similarity between the modern usages and manners of the eastern nations, and those described or alluded to in the sacred writings, he conceived that many or all the passages in the scriptures in which the latter are recorded might be explained and elucidated by a reference to the former. This induced him to peruse with attention the works of Oriental travellers, and to make extracts of such parts as appeared suited to this important object. In order to prosecute his laudable scheme with the more advantage and success, he made himself acquainted with the French language that he might avail himself of the fund of information on these subjects contained in the works of foreign voyagers.

The materials which he had collected from these sources he gave to the public in 1764, in one volume, under the title of "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture," &c. This work was so favourably received, that the author felt encouraged to proceed with his design, and in 1776 he republished it, with considerable additions, in 2 vols. octavo. His first work had attracted the attention, and obtained the approbation of Dr. Lowth, bishop of London, who entered into a correspondence with him on the subject, and procured for him the M.S. papers of sir John Chardin, from which he was enabled to enrich the new edition with much valuable original matter. His undertaking was honoured with the approbation of many other persons of the first distinction in the established church, both in England and Ireland. Stimulated by the encouragements thus afforded him, he continued his researches with great diligence, and formed his new materials into two more volumes, which were published in 1787. The subjects comprised in the latter volumes being for the greater part the same as those included in the former, and the same order and classification being observed in each, the reader was obliged in many cases to consult the corresponding chapters of both works before he could make himself acquainted with all that the author had collected and remarked on any particular topic. To remedy this inconvenience, Dr. Adam Clarke undertook the task of remodelling the whole, and published his revised edition of this important and interesting performance, with many additions, in 4 vols. octavo, in 1817. Mr. Harmer wrote also "Outlines of a New Commentary on Solomon's Song;" likewise an "Account of the Jewish Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead," besides some smaller pieces. He died without a struggle, after a few hours illness, on the 27th of November, 1788. Professor Symonds, of Cambridge, by whom he was much esteemed, has given a well-merited eulogy on his character and acquirements, in the preface to his "Observations on the Expediency of revising the Present English Version of the Four Gospels."

G. Holloway sc.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

In estimating the character of cardinal Wolsey, the public at large have been too much influenced by the partial colouring of our immortal bard, where little is prominent but the ambitious statesman and the haughty priest. More fair historical records prove him to have been one of the brightest luminaries of the reign of Henry VIII., and one of the most munificent patrons learning ever had.

Thomas Wolsey owed nothing to his parentage: he was the son of Robert Wolsey, a butcher of Ipswich, and was born in March, 1471. A house in St. Nicholas's parish is still shown as his reputed birth-place. Whatever the condition of his father, he was at least able to give him the best education which Ipswich at that time afforded, and to send him afterwards to Magdalen College, Oxford, where his proficiency was so rapid that he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts at the age of fifteen.

The whole progress of his academical as well as more public life was proportionally rapid. During the reign of Henry VII. he attained various preferments in the church; but the accession of Henry VIII. was the era from which his higher honours are to be dated. To Henry he was at first a kind of political tutor, and soon became his principal adviser and chosen favourite. In a very few years he successively became almoner to the king, a privy counsellor, dean

of Hereford, bishop of Lincoln, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, archbishop of York, and cardinal of St. Cecilia. This last was the principal cause of his unpopularity, by his establishing a legantine court—a species of English popedom, a vast and rapacious power unknown to the constitution, boundless in its capricious decrees, and against which there was no redress.

Wolsey was naturally ambitious; yet seldom has ambition been more solidly founded, for his abilities were equal to all his high offices. Even his failings carried their antidotes. His personal pride led to public munificence. While he was dazzling the eyes and insulting the feelings of the people by an ostentation of gorgeous furniture and equipage, he was a generous and liberal patron of literature, a man of consummate taste in works of art, elegant in his plans, and boundless in his expenses to execute them; and in the midst of luxurious pleasures and pompous revellings, he was meditating the advancement of science by a munificent use of that wealth which he seemed to accumulate only for selfish purposes.

Wolsey had built Hampton-court, had founded a magnificent college at Oxford, and had projected another at Ipswich, when he lost the favour of his capricious master by opposing his marriage with Anne Boleyne. The violence of Henry's passion for this lady was too strong for the ties of friendship. He degraded Wolsey in a manner the most cruel and humiliating; he even refined upon cruelty, by affecting to send him kind messages when told that he was dying of a broken heart. Henry perhaps really felt for him; but he had gratified his courtiers by the cardinal's disgrace, and at their instigation ordered him to York. On the road he was seized with a disorder of the dysenteric kind, which put a period to his life at Leicester Abbey, November 28, 1530, in the 59th year of his age. Some of his last words implied the awful and just reflection, that if he had served his God as diligently as he had served his king, he would not have given him over to his enemies. Two days after he was interred in Leicester Abbey, but the exact spot is not now known. Shakspeare justly says,

> "His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him:
> For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
> And found the blessedness of being little;
> And, to add greater honours to his age
> Than man could give him, he died FEARING GOD!"

Williamson sc.

DR. JOHN OVERALL,

SUCCESSIVELY BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY, AND OF NORWICH.

THIS distinguished prelate, whom Camden calls a "prodigious learned man," was born in 1559, at Hadleigh, and educated at the free grammar-school of that place. Of his family we have no account. He afterwards obtained a scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge; but on his removing to Trinity College, was chosen fellow of that society. In 1596 he was appointed regius professor of divinity, when he took the degree of D. D.; and, about the same time, was elected master of Catherine Hall, in the same university.

His earliest preferments were to the rectory of Therfield and Clothall, in Hertfordshire, and the vicarage of Epping, in Essex. He was also a prebendary of St. Paul's; and, in 1601, succeeded the celebrated Dr. Nowell in the deanery of that church, by the recommendation of his patron, sir Fulk Greville. In the beginning of king James's reign he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. In 1612 he was appointed one of the first governors of the Charter-house Hospital, then just founded by Thomas Sutton, esq. In April, 1614, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1618 was translated to Norwich, where he died, May 12, 1619, and was interred in that cathedral. Here his remains lay

unnoticed till some time after the restoration, when Dr. Cosin, bishop of Durham, who had been his secretary, erected a monument with a Latin inscription.

Dr. Overall was a man of consummate learning, and perhaps the best scholastic divine of his time. These qualities gave peculiar weight to his opinions; and he was much consulted, and took a very active share in the controversies which arose in the early part of the seventeenth century. His sentiments on the much-contested subjects of predestination and grace were of the moderate kind, but rather inclining to Arminianism. He was a lover of peace, and was happily removed before those distractions commenced which ended in the overthrow of both church and state.

His principal work, and the only one published, was his "Convocation Book," in which he asserted the divine institution of government. Its fate was somewhat singular. Although it had been read in convocation, and passed by that body, king James disapproved of the publication, and it was totally laid aside until the beginning of king William's reign, when it was published under the authority of archbishop Sancroft. Among other consequences of the appearance of this work, one which gave it much consequence was, that the celebrated Dr. Sherlock acknowledged that he became reconciled to take the oaths to the new government, at the revolution, by the doctrines maintained in Dr. Overall's book.

Bishop Montague of Norwich, who was a great admirer of Dr. Overall, very frequently and confidently affirmed that Vossius's Pelagian history was compiled out of bishop Overall's collections. Overall is also named among the translators of the Bible; and Mr. Churton, in his life of dean Nowell, notices the share he had in the church catechism, of which he is universally said to have written what regards the sacraments.

JOHN LYDGATE.

JOHN LYDGATE, one of the earliest English poets, was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. It is conjectured with much probability, that he was born about the year 1375; for it appears from a register of the church of Bury, in the Cotton library, that he was ordained a sub-deacon in 1389; a dean in 1393; and a priest in 1389. Allowing his first ordination to have taken place when he was fourteen, the date of his birth will correspond with that here assigned to it, which was twenty-five years before the death of Chaucer, among whose immediate successors he is placed in the history of English poetry. It is uncertain at what time he died. He was living in 1446, for he mentions in his "Philomela," the death of Henry, duke of Warwick, which happened in that year. Mr. Ellis is disposed to think, that he died in 1461.

Lydgate was educated at Oxford. He quitted the university, however, after a short stay, and travelled into France and Italy, whence he returned, according to Warton, complete master of the languages and literature of those countries. His chief studies were directed to the poets of Italy and France, especially Dante, Boccacio, and Alan Chartier. He became so eminent by his acquirements in polite learning, that he undertook to teach the sons of the nobility the art of versification, and the elegancies of composition; and for

this purpose, opened a school in his monastery of Bury. To his knowledge of languages, he added an acquaintance with the fashionable philosophy of the times, and with being distinguished as a poet, attained eminence also as a geometrician, an astronomer, and a theologist. In Mr. Warton's judgment, he made considerable additions to those amplifications of the English language, which had been so successfully commenced by Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve. He is considered as the first of our writers, whose style is clothed with that perspicuity in which the English phraseology appears at this day to an English reader.

Lydgate was a very prolific and voluminous writer. He possessed an uncommon versatility of talents, which he has displayed in the great variety of the subjects, both gay and grave, on which he wrote, and in the apparent ease and facility with which he treated every kind of composition. His manner is pronounced, by Warton, to be naturally verbose and diffusive. This circumstance, he adds, contributed in no small degree, to give clearness and fluency to his phraseology. For the same reason he is often tedious and languid. His chief excellence is in description, especially where the subject admits a flowery diction. He is seldom pathetic or animated.

The most esteemed of Lydgate's works, are his "Story of Thebes;" his "Fall of Princes;" and his "History, Siege, and Destruction of Troy." The "Story of Thebes," was intended for a continuation of the Canterbury Tales. It contains some poetical passages, but it is far beneath the genius and poetry of the original. The "Fall of Princes," is a translation of Boccacio's celebrated Chronicle, or rather it is an English version of a French paraphrase of that work, written by Laurent Premierfait, originally printed at Bruges, in 1476. The "Troye Boke," or "The Destruction of Troy," was a translation or paraphrase of Guido de Collonna's romance, intituled "Historia Trojana." It comprises, says, Mr. Ellis, "all the materials of one class of romantic history, and is valuable as a specimen of the learning, as well as of the credulity of our ancestors." The edition most esteemed, is that printed by Thomas Marshe, in 1555. The first edition was printed by Pinson, in 1513, and is a book of extreme rarity, no perfect copy being known. Radcliff had an imperfect copy, which was bought for the king. Another imperfect copy was sold at Leigh and Sotheby's auction rooms, for thirty guineas; and there is an imperfect copy in Messrs. Longman and Co.'s collection of rare books. It is a curious fact in literary history, that an anonymous writer has taken the pains to modernise the entire poem, consisting of 28,000 verses, which is published under the title of "The Life and Death of Hector." Mr. Ritson has given a list of Lydgate's other pieces, amounting to the prodigious number of 251.

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DR. RICHARD SIBBS.

THIS eminent puritan divine was born at, or near Sudbury, in the year 1579. After laying a foundation of classical learning at a school, in his native neighbourhood, he was sent to Cambridge, and admitted a student at St. John's College, in 1595: here he prosecuted his studies with great diligence, took both the degrees in arts with singular reputation, and was chosen a fellow of his college. Some time after he had proceeded master of arts, he entered into orders, and being early distinguished by that seriousness and piety which marked his character through the whole of the subsequent part of his life, he was chosen lecturer of Trinity church, Cambridge, the living of which he afterwards held for the two years immediately preceding his death. He soon became very popular as a preacher, his lectures being numerously attended both by the scholars of the university, and the inhabitants of the town. In consequence of the reputation he obtained here, he was appointed preacher to the honourable society of Grays' Inn, in 1618. His services in this situation, where he had for his auditors, with the learned members of that society, many noblemen and other persons of the first distinction, were received with general approbation. In the year 1625, he was chosen master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, an appointment which, notwithstanding his puritan principles,

he held till his death, and in which he conducted himself, in the language of his biographer Clarke, "like a faithful governor, always very solicitous and careful to procure and advance the good of that house." He was however during this period, through the turbulence of the times, turned out of his fellowship and lecture in the university, for his nonconformity, and frequently cited before the High Commission. He was considered a divine of good learning, and intimately acquainted with the scriptures; was admired as a preacher, although he laboured under a defect of utterance, and was universally esteemed for his amiable and exemplary character. He died on the 5th of July, 1635, at the age of fifty-seven.

Dr. Sibbs's works are numerous, but none of them are of great extent. They have lately been reprinted in three volumes octavo. They consist chiefly of single sermons, and tracts on practical divinity. The work which has acquired for him most celebrity, is a tract entitled "The Bruised Reed;" which has been rendered memorable in consequence of Richard Baxter ascribing to it his conversion. This has passed through several editions. His only critical work is a "Commentary on the first chapter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, published in 1655, in folio."

PAGE. SCULP.

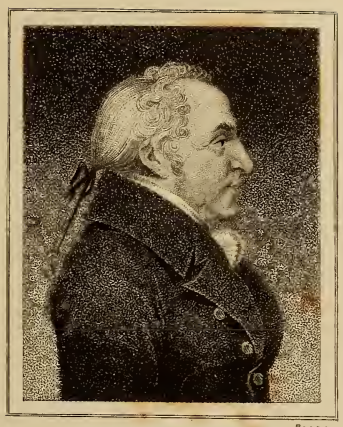
THOMAS BRAND-HOLLIS, ESQ.

OF THE HYDE.

THE family name of this gentleman, was Brand. His father, Mr. Timothy Brand, was, in early life, engaged in mercantile concerns, in London. In 1718, he purchased the Hyde, and shortly after, retiring from business, he fixed his residence here, and became a deputy lieutenant, and acting magistrate for the county. Mr. Thomas Brand, the subject of this memoir, was born about the year 1719. He was sent to school first to Brentwood, and afterwards to Felsted, whence he removed to Glasgow. He was matriculated in the third class, in 1738, and quitted in 1741, when he was presented with the freedom, and made a guild-brother of that city. In July 1748, he embarked for the continent, in company with his friend, Mr. Thomas Hollis, the celebrated patriot and antiquary; and after making the tour of Holland, France, Switzerland, and Italy, returned in the month of December in the following year. In 1750, he went abroad a second time, and remained absent till the summer of 1753. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1756, of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1757; and admitted a member of the academy of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in 1759. He had before this, been elected a governor both of Guy's and of St. Thomas's hospitals, to the interest of which excellent institutions, he zea-

lously devoted himself. In 1783, he was elected a member of the American society of arts and sciences, and in 1787, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him, by the university of Cambridge, N. A. to which he had been a liberal benefactor. Mr. Thomas Hollis died on the first of January, 1774; and bequeathed to him the whole of his real and personal estate, with the exception of a few legacies; after which he assumed the name, and adopted the armorial bearings of Hollis: this munificent legacy was wholly unexpected by Mr. Brand. The year which brought him this accession of property, proved in other respects, the most unfortunate and painful of his life. Having incautiously bargained for a seat for the borough of Hindon, with a man who failed to fulfil the conditions of his agreement, he was, by order of the House of Commons, tried at the Salisbury assizes, in March, 1776, and afterwards sentenced to pay a fine of 1000 marks, and to be imprisoned in the king's bench prison, for six months.

Notwithstanding Mr. Brand-Hollis was, in this instance, betrayed into what has been deemed the too common practice in procuring seats for boroughs, he was always the advocate of a reform in parliament. He was one of the stewards of the public dinner at the London tavern, on the 4th of November, 1788, to celebrate the centenary of the revolution of 1688, and enrolled himself a member of the "Revolution Society," which was then formed for the purpose of maintaining the principles which led to that national event. His political principles, and his zeal in acting upon them, exposed him to some odium and misrepresentation. He was, in religion, a dissenter; and for several of the latter years of his life attended public worship at the Unitarian chapel, in Essex-street. And when the dissenters, in 1786, established a college for the education of young men for the ministry, and for the liberal profession at Hackney, he was a large contributor to the institution. He had enjoyed good health till he was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, in February, 1795. He recovered, however, from this seizure and continued tolerably well till 1801; when he finally quitted London. He after this lived wholly at the Hyde, where he died without a groan or struggle, while sitting in his drawing room, on the 9th of September, 1804. "In the character of Mr. Brand-Hollis, there was united every propensity of attachment to the liberties of his country, and of benevolence to his species. He was mild in his disposition, amiable in his temper, obliging in his manners. He possessed every character of the gentleman; and his exterior figure and address, universally announced him as such, in all companies." In the disposal of his property, he followed the example of Mr. Hollis. He bequeathed the whole unconditionally, subject only to a few small legacies, and an annuity to his surviving sister, to his excellent and highly esteemed friend, the late Dr. John Disney, who was wholly unapprised of his intentions. In 1808, Dr. Disney printed for private distribution, an elegant memoir of his benefactor.



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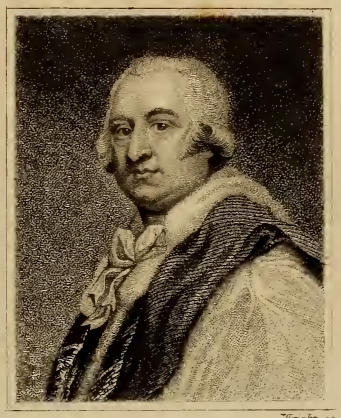
JOHN HARRIOTT, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, whose life exhibits an extraordinary succession of adventures and vicissitudes, was born in 1745, at Great Stambridge, near Rochford, in Essex His father, gave him only such a plain education as a provincial town afforded. Having, by the perusal of Robinson Crusoe, become anxious to visit foreign countries, his friends procured for him, in 1759, the situation of a midshipman, in a man-of-war about to sail for New York. On his arrival at this port, he was greatly shocked at beholding a market for the sale of white people. These were poor emigrants from Europe, chiefly Irish, who had given the captain the power to dispose of their labours for a term of years, in order to pay himself for their passage. On this occasion, he was prompted by his humanity to purchase the freedom of a young Irish female who had run away from her mother from Newfoundland, and whom he afterwards restored to her friends. From New York, our adventurer sailed for the Mediterranean. During the passage of the ship from Cyprus to St. Jean d'Acre, a Greek gentleman, and three foreign sailors, died on board of the plague. This casualty caused a heavy disappointment to Mr. Harriott, as it prevented his going to Jerusalem, leave having been granted to him for the journey. It afterwards proved nearly fatal to the whole crew. The ship arriving in England, with a foul bill of

health, went to Torbay, but the boats refusing to approach with the assistance she wanted, the captain sailed for Plymouth. While on her passage thither, she struck on a sunken rock off the Mewstone, and went to pieces. The crew were saved with considerable difficulty. Mr. Harriott soon obtained a situation in another ship, with which he proceeded to the attack upon the Havannah. He remained at sea till the conclusion of the American war, when he was discharged. We now find him making a voyage to St. Petersburgh, and next embarking in the merchant service, and sailing to Jamaica, where he fought a duel. In 1766, he went to America, and joined an Indian tribe, but soon growing weary of their manner of life, he again returned to England.

Having obtained an appointment in the military service of the East India company, he arrived at Madras in time to assist in the close of the war against Hyder Ally. Being sent up the country upon duty, he was severely wounded by a ball, and rendered unfit for future service. In consequence of this he returned to England on his half-pay as a lieutenant. He now became a farmer, but his wife and infant child dying, he turned insurance broker at Lloyd's. Having married a second time, he next entered into the spirit trade with his brother, from which business he soon retired with a considerable pecuniary loss. He then became once more a farmer and a county magistrate. About this period he was induced to purchase for the sum of 40£ the fee simple of a sunken island, of about 2 or 300 acres, which was covered by the sea at half-tide, with the view of embanking it, and converting it into a farm. After great efforts, and the expenditure of a large sum of money, he carried his point, and brought the land under cultivation. His affairs went on prosperously for some years, but two casualties immediately following each other completely ruined his fortune. Early in the year 1790, his dwelling-house, which was but partly insured, was burnt to the ground, his family and himself narrowly escaping with their lives; and in February, 1791, when he was looking to his land crops for the means of repairing his loss, an unusual high tide broke down his embankment, and buried his island farm irretrievably under the sea. He subsequently formed various plans for farming in America, and visited that continent several times for this purpose. But all his schemes failing, he finally settled in England. Here he brought himself into notice with the government, by some projects, which were adopted by them; but his most important scheme was the establishment of a police office for the river Thames. His plan having been approved by the proper authorities, an office was opened at Wapping, in 1798; and he received the appointment of resident magistrate. Here he was attacked with a painful illness, in 1816, which led to his death, on January 13, 1817.

In 1808, Mr. Harriott published his adventures in 3 vols. under the title of "Struggles through Life." He also published "Tables for the Preservation and Improvement of Landed Estates, &c."



Wright sc.

ROBERT EDWARD, LORD PETRE.

THE founder of the family of Petre, was sir William Petre, who was born at Exeter, early in the reign of Henry VIII. and afterwards filled many important offices in the successive reigns of Henry, Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was a favourite of Henry the Eighth, and lent his assistance to that monarch in promoting the reformation. For his services in this reign, he was rewarded by grants of church lands, and among others, of the manor of Gynge Abbotts, in Essex, part of the possession of the monastery of Berkyng, then dissolved. He left a large fortune to his son, sir John Petre, who, on the accession of James the First, was raised to the peerage, by letters patent bearing date 21st of July, 1603, by the title of baron Petre of Writtle, in the county of Essex.

Robert Edward, ninth lord Petre, whose portrait is annexed, was born about the year 1733, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, Robert James, in 1742. He married first Anne, daughter of Philip Howard, esq. of Buckenham, in Norfolk, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter. This lady died in January, 1787. His lordship afterwards married Juliana, second daughter of Henry Howard, of Glossop, esq. by whom he had one son and two daughters.

Owing to his lordship's adherence to the catholic religion, which

was also the religion of his ancestors, unless an exception be made to sir William Petre, he was prevented from taking his seat in the house of peers, which would have been graced by his talents and eminent virtues. He held his religious faith without bigotry, and by his liberality and worth, won the esteem of persons of all parties. The celebrated Dr. Geddes, who was of the same communion, found in his lordship a warm and effective friend, and derived from his bounty important assistance towards the prosecution of the work on which he was engaged, the translation of the scriptures. After his lordship's decease, it was ascertained, that he expended annually £5000 in charitable benefactions.

His lordship died at his house in Park-lane, on the 3d of July, 1801. His remains were removed to the family seat in Essex, where they lay in state till the 9th, when they were conveyed to the grave by all his lordship's tenants in mourning, and interred with military honours by the volunteer corps of the neighbourhood. On the 21st of the month, high mass was performed and a requiem sung, agreeably to the rights of the catholic church, in the chapel of the elector of Bavaria, in Warwick-street. On this occasion the chapel was filled with persons of distinction, particularly from among the catholic nobility, who were desirous thus to testify their respect for the memory of the deceased. His lordship had been considered for some time, as the head of the catholic body in this country. He was deemed the largest land owner in Essex; and had also considerable estates in Norfolk and Suffolk.

His lordship was succeeded by his son, Robert Edward, tenth lord Petre, who dying in 1809, was succeeded by his eldest son, William Francis Henry, the present peer.

Sievier, sc.

SIR THOMAS SMITH.

THIS eminent scholar and statesman was born March 28, 1514, at Saffron Walden. He was the son of John Smith, a gentleman of that place, and probably the same who, in 1549, prevailed on Edward VI. to make Walden a corporate town. His son was educated at the free-school here, and afterwards at Queen's College, Cambridge, where his proficiency in learning was rewarded with the place of king's scholar, and by a fellowship. In 1535 he was appointed to read the Greek lecture; on which occasion he agreed with his learned contemporary sir John Cheke, to introduce an improved mode of pronouncing that language, by giving each vowel and dipthong their distinct and several sounds. His lectures were attended by a vast concourse of students, as well as by the most eminent men of the university, such as Redman, Cox, Cecil, Haddon, and Ascham.

In 1536 he was made university orator, and in 1539 made a tour on the continent, visiting the several universities. At Padua he studied, and took his degree in, civil law; and being incorporated in the same degree on his return to Cambridge, he was appointed king's professor of civil law. He now published two Latin treatises on the subject of the pronunciation of Greek, and a third on the orthography and pronunciation of English. But his more serious endea-

vours were to promote the reformation, and to protect those of the reformed religion who were persecuted about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. He had himself taken deacon's orders, and possessed a rectory and the deanery of Carlisle. These services, his great abilities, and his known attachment to the reformation recommended him to the protector Somerset, by whose influence he was, in 1548, knighted and appointed secretary of state. Of this he was deprived on the disgrace of Somerset, but was soon restored, and took a leading part in the political and ecclesiastical transactions of that reign. During Mary's reign, he appears to have escaped by great prudence, but on the accession of queen Elizabeth was restored to trust and honour. He was often employed as ambassador to France, where he composed his work "On the Commonwealth of England," which was published both in Latin and English, and is still to be found in every library.

In 1570 he was made a privy-counsellor; and in 1572 was again appointed secretary of state, and chancellor of the order of the garter. In 1575 he gave a very extraordinary proof of wisdom and foresight, by procuring an act of parliament for the two universities, and the colleges of Eton and Winchester, ordering that a third part of the rent upon leases made by colleges should be reserved in corn, &c. This is said to have astonished the members, who could not conceive what benefit would result from such a plan. It is well known, however, that the present prosperity, and indeed, existence, of the universities is owing to this wise and useful precaution.

About 1576 sir Thomas fell into a declining state of health, which put an end to his life, Aug. 12, 1577, in the sixty-third year of his age. He died at his favourite seat of Mounthall, or Mounthaut, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Theydon Mount, where is a monument to his memory.

Sir Thomas Smith was a man of extensive learning, versed in the sciences, and a master of various languages, which he appears to have studied critically. He was also pious, upright, and benevolent, a strenuous promoter of the reformation, and a statesman of great ability and integrity.

H.R. Cook sc.

SAMUEL PURCHAS.

THIS learned divine, was born at Thaxted, in Essex, in 1577. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he is supposed to have proceeded master of arts in 1600, and took the degree of bachelor of divinity some time afterwards. In 1604, he was, at the presentation of the crown, instituted to the vicarage of Eastwood, in Essex, but being engaged in the compilation of the great Collection of Voyages, which bears his name, he left the cure in the charge of his brother, and removed to London for the greater convenience of carrying on his laborious undertaking. He published the first volume in 1613, under the following title: "Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation to this present time." This was followed by the last four volumes, in 1625. For a great part of the materials comprised in this work, the reverend editor was indebted to the unpublished papers of his predecessor in the same walk of literature, the learned Hackluyt. He has been charged with not making due acknowledgment of his obligations to those documents, but evidently without just cause, as he makes a distinct avowal of the use he made of them. These Pilgrimages and Hackluyt's Voyages, led to all the subsequent collections of the same kind, and have been greatly perused and esteemed. In 1614, Mr. Purchas was collated

to the rectory of St. Martin's, Ludgate, London. In the year following, he was incorporated at Oxford, bachelor of divinity, *ad eundem*, or as he stood at Cambridge. He was chaplain to Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, and had a promise of a deanery from Charles the First, which he did not live to enjoy. He died at his own house, in 1628. Boissard, a learned foreigner, in his Bibliotheca, pronounces a high eulogium on Purchas. He styles him "a man eminently skilled in languages, and in all arts divine and human; a very great philosopher, historian, and divine; a faithful presbyter of the church of England; very famous for many excellent writings, and especially for his vast volumes of the East and West Indies, written in his native tongue." Besides the great work already noticed, Purchas published "his Pilgrim, or Microcosmos, or the History of Man," 1627, 8vo. This comprises a series of meditations on man at all ages, and in all stations, founded on Psalm xxxix. 5. Also, "the King's Tower, and Triumphal Arch of London," 1623, 8vo. "a Funeral Sermon on Psalm xxx. 5." is likewise attributed to him, but is thought to be mistaken for the Microcosmos. His son Samuel, published in 1657, in 4to. "a Theatre of Political Flying Insects."

Purchas is stated greatly to have embarrassed his pecuniary circumstances, by the publication of his books. Part of his difficulties were, however, occasioned by his kindness to his relations, who stood in need of his assistance. In 1618, his brother-in-law, William Predimore, dying, left to him the care of his widow and her family; and his brother Daniel Purchas, dying in the same year, left four destitute orphans to his charitable support. About the same period, his afflictions were aggravated by the death of his mother, and a beloved daughter.

JOHN THURLOE.

JOHN THURLOE, secretary of state to the two protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was born in 1616, at Abbotts-Roding, in the county of Essex; of which place, his father, Mr. Thomas Thurloe, was at that time the rector. He was educated for the bar, and admitted of Lincoln's-inn, in 1647. Two years previously to this, he had, through the interest of Mr. Oliver St. John, been appointed one of the secretaries to the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge; and in 1648, he was made receiver of the cursitor fines, under the commissioners of the great seal. He sided with the parliament in the politics of the time, but took no part in the proceedings which led to the death of Charles the First. In 1650, he went to Holland as secretary to the ambassadors to the United Provinces. On his return, in 1652, he was made secretary to the council of state, and in the year following, on Cromwell's assuming the office of protector, was appointed secretary of state. In 1654, he was chosen a master of the upper bench of the society of Lincoln's-inn: in 1655, the protector committed to him the care of the postage, foreign and inland. In 1656, he was returned to parliament for the Isle of Ely, and in the year following, received the thanks of the house for detecting the plot of general Harrison, and for other public services. He was the same year sworn one of the privy council to

the protector, and chosen a governor of the charter house. About this period, he was in danger of losing Cromwell's friendship, from treating too lightly some rumours of a plot against the protector's life. He soon, however, justified his conduct to his master, and reinstated himself in his good opinion. In 1658, he was chosen chancellor of the university of Glasgow In the course of the same year, he joined with Whitelock in advising Cromwell to leave the persons who had been detected in a plot against him to be tried in the usual course, according to the common law, instead of by a high court of justice. When Richard Cromwell succeeded his father, Thurloe was continued secretary of state; but having rendered himself obnoxious to some leading persons in the army, by opposing their interests when they interfered with those of the civil government, he requested leave to retire, in November, 1658, but was prevailed upon to retain his post. In the following month, he was returned to parliament for the university of Cambridge, Wisbeach, and Huntingdon, but made his election for Cambridge. In April 1659, he made an unsuccessful attempt to dissuade the protector from the fatal measure of dissolving the parliament. Mr. Thurloe, notwithstanding, remained in office till January following, when he was succeeded as secretary of state by Mr. Thomas Scott. In the next month, however, he was again made secretary in conjunction with Mr. John Thompson. In April, 1660, he made a tender of his service towards the restoration of Charles the Second, but accompanied with some enquiries which prevented their being accepted. On the 15th of May following, he was committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms, by the house of commons, on a charge of high treason. Being shortly after released, he retired to Great Milton, in Oxfordshire, where he continued to reside, except during term-time, which he passed at his chambers in Lincoln's-inn.

Mr. Thurloe was repeatedly solicited by Charles the Second to take a part in the administration of public affairs, but could not be prevailed upon to comply. He occasionally, however, materially assisted the lord chancellor Clarendon by his instructions respecting the state of foreign affairs. He died suddenly, at his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, on Feb. 21, 1667-8, at the age of fifty-one, and was buried in the chapel of the inn. He married first a lady of the Peyton family, by whom he had two sons, who died before him. He afterwards married Anne, the third daughter of sir John Lytott, of East Moulsey, in Surrey, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He was deemed an amiable man in private life, and in his public employments conducted himself with great moderation towards persons of all parties. His style of writing is distinguished by its conciseness, perspicuity, and strength. He has left an imperishable monument of his talents and industry, in the "Collection of State Papers," which were published by Dr. Birch, in 1742, in 7 vols. folio; a work of the highest importance for illustrating the history not only of Great Britaiu, but also of the whole of Europe, during the remarkable æra in which its able compiler flourished.

Sievier, sc.

SIR FRANCIS VERE.

THIS great commander we have claimed as a native of Essex, from his having been a branch of the De Veres, earls of Oxford, who had various estates in this county, especially about Hedingham, the castle of which we have already noticed as of their erection.

Sir Francis was born in 1554, and bred to the military profession. In 1585 he went with the troops, under the earl of Leicester, to the assistance of the States of the United Provinces. He first displayed his valour in the defence of Sluys and of Berghen-op-Zoom, and obtained the honour of knighthood. He afterwards fought with such decided bravery in various actions, as to be appointed commander of the English serving with the States.

He continued in the service of the States till about the year 1595, during which (in 1593) he was elected member of parliament for Leominster, in Herefordshire. The famous expedition against Cadiz being resolved upon, sir Francis Vere was called home, and appointed to a principal command under the earl of Essex, with the rank of vice-admiral. His ship was one of the first to approach the enemy and enter the port; and he was very instrumental in the capture of the town.

In 1597, he was again in Holland, and present at the battle of Turnhout, of which he has given a very particular description in his

"Commentaries." In the same year he embarked, with the earl of Essex, in the expedition to the Azores; and at his return was appointed governor of the Briel, in Holland, with the command of the English troops in the service of the States. In 1600 he was one of the three generals at the battle of Nieuport, and had the honour of having the victory universally ascribed to his courage and resolution. Sir Francis was shot, first through the leg, and then through the same thigh; notwithstanding which he led on his troops to victory: queen Elizabeth on this occasion declared him "the worthiest captain of her time." The last and most glorious achievement of his life was his gallant defence of Ostend, with about 1600 men against an army of 12,000, from July, 1601, to March, 1602, when he resigned the government, and returned to Holland, where on receiving the news of the queen's death, he proclaimed king James I.

A few months after, he came to England; and, peace being concluded, he passed the remainder of his days in retirement. He died Aug. 28, 1608, aged fifty-four; and was buried in St. John's chapel, Westminster Abbey, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory. He married the daughter of —— Dent, a citizen of London, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, none of whom survived him.

Sir Francis Vere was a man of letters, as well as an accomplished general, and wrote an account of his principal military transactions, which were published in 1657, by William Dillingham, D.D., under the title of "The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being divers Pieces of Service wherein he had Command; written by himself, in way of Commentary," folio.

Parker sc.

HORACE VERE,

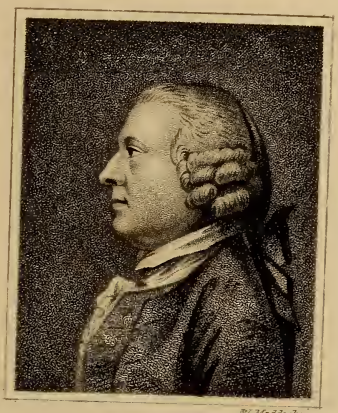
BARON OF TILBURY.

THIS celebrated commander, was the youngest son of Geffrey de Vere, and grandson of John Vere, earl of Oxford. He was born at Kirby Hall, Essex, in 1565. Having been brought up to the military profession, he went over to the Low Countries in 1583, in company with his brother, sir Francis Vere, to assist the States in the war against Spain. In 1596, he embarked with the expedition against Cadiz, and received the honour of knighthood for his conduct in taking that place. In the following year, he went again to the Low Countries. Here he greatly distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1599 and 1600, and acted a prominent part in achieving the victory at the celebrated battle of Nieuport. He served under prince Maurice at the seige of Rhineberg; and being detached with eight companies to the defence of Ostend, then besieged by the archduke, he greatly signalized himself by his successful defence of the breach. On this occasion the assailants lost 2000 men, while sir Horace, by his skilful management, maintained his post with the loss of only 40 slain, and about 100 wounded. In 1603, he went to the Hague to relieve his brother Francis. In the following year, he materially aided prince Maurice in taking the fortress of Sluys; and in the campaign of 1605, had the merit of saving prince

Maurice's army, by conducting a most skilful retreat, with 4000 men, before the Spanish general Spinola. On the death of his brother, in 1608, he was made commander-in-chief of the English forces in the service of the States General, and in the same year, was appointed by James the First, governor of Briel, in the Low Countries, which place he delivered up to the States in 1616. In 1618, sir Horace was engaged with the prince of Orange, at Utrecht, in the forcible suppression of the religious dissentions which had arisen in that city, between the Arminians and the Calvinists, which led to the imprisonment and banishment of the great and excellent Grotius. An army having been appointed in 1620, to assist the king of Bohemia, sir H. Vere was entrusted with the command. On the termination of this unsuccesful expedition, in January, 1622-3, he returned to England, when, according to Camden, "the king received him so graciously and thankfully, that forgetting himself, he stood bare to him." He was the next year chosen one of the council of war. On the accession of Charles I. in 1625, he was, in consideration of his great services, raised to the peerage, by letters patent dated the 25th of July of that year, by the title of lord Vere, baron Tilbury. He was the first peer of king Charles's creating. In 1629, he was appointed to succeed Guy Carew, earl of Totness, as master of the ordnance. He died May 2, 1635, of a fit of apoplexy, while dining with sir H. Vane, at Whitehall, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, with distinguished military honours. Fuller has given him a high character for piety, meekness, and valour. He married the youngest daughter of sir John Tray, of Gloucestershire, who died at an advanced age, in 1671. To this lady the parliament entrusted the care of the children of Charles I. She was a person of great piety and worth. Dr. Simon Ford wrote a punning epitaph upon her, in which he thus addresses her:

> "Nobilitas tibi *vera* fuit; prudentia *vera;*
> *Vera* tibi pietas, &c."

Clarke has inserted a long account of her in his Lives, published in 1684. On the death of lord Vere, a volume of poems was published, dedicated to her, and intituled, "Elegies, celebrating the happy memory of Horatio Vere," London, 1642, 8vo.



W. Meadows sc.

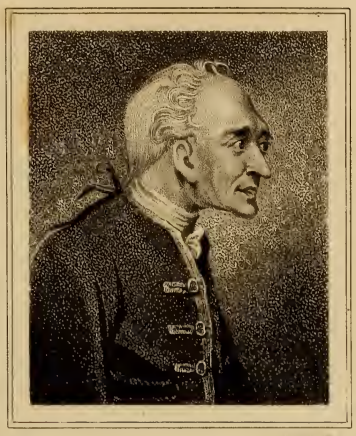
JOHN JOSHUA KIRBY.

THIS ingenious artist was the eldest son of Mr. John Kirby, the author of the "Suffolk Traveller." He was born at Parham, near Wickham Market, in 1716; and in 1738, was settled as a house painter, at Ipswich. He evinced at an early period of life, a talent for drawing, and published 12 prints of castles, ancient churches, and monuments in Suffolk, with a small pamphlet of descriptive letter-press. His fondness for painting was afterwards increased by an acquaintance and intimacy with the celebrated artist Gainsborough, but he did not possess much leisure for cultivating his taste in this way. He has left but few landscapes, which are in the hands of his family. Among these, is a view of the old kitchen at Glastonbury, which was exhibited at Spring Gardens, in 1770.

He was from childhood of a studious turn of mind, and employed himself with great diligence in the acquisition of useful knowledge. The subject, however, which mostly engaged his attention, and in connection with which his name is best known to the public, was perspective, on which he published a valuable work. While he was engaged on this treatise, he accidentally met with Dr. Brook Taylor's book, which supplied him with many hints for the improvement of his system. Such, however, was his modesty, that he was led to call his own treatise, though in fact, for the greater part, an

original work, "Dr. Brook Taylor's Method of Perspective Made Easy." The frontispiece was furnished by Hogarth. On the appearance of this work, Mr. Kirby was engaged to read lectures on perspective, before the society of arts, and acquitted himself with great credit. After forming an intimacy with sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, and other eminent artists of that time, he removed from Ipswich to London. He there obtained the patronage of lord Bute, who introduced him to his late majesty George III. while he was prince of Wales; by whom he was held in high respect. His majesty gave him the appointment of clerk of the works, at Kew; and in 1761, patronized his great and splendid work on "the Perspective of Architecture," in 2 volumes, folio, all the plates of which were engraved at the king's expense. As a scientific work, this is considered as being in some respects defective. Mr. Kirby published besides, a pamphlet in vindication of Dr. Brook Taylor, whose fame had been attacked in a foreign pamphlet. In 1766, he published, in conjunction with his brother William, who then resided at Witnesham, in Suffolk; an edition of his father's map of that county, on an enlarged scale, and ornamented with the arms of the principal families. A third edition of his work on perspective, appeared in 1768.

Mr. Kirby was a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. He was also, for a short period, president of the chartered society of artists. He died on the 20th of June, 1774; and his wife in the year following: they were both buried in Kew church-yard. By this marriage, he had one son, who died in 1771; and one daughter, who married Mr. James Trimmer, of Brentford, and is well known, and justly respected, for her numerous publications, designed for the instruction of the young.



PAGE. 1101.

JOHN ELWES.

THIS extraordinary person, was the son of an eminent brewer in Southwark. His family name was Meggot, and his grandfather, sir George Meggot, had represented that borough in parliament. He took the name of Elwes, on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, sir Harvey Elwes, of Stoke, in Suffolk. He was sent early to Westminster school, and afterwards went to Geneva, where he distinguished himself by his skill and prowess in horsemanship. While here he became acquainted with Voltaire, whom he was thought to resemble in person. Returning to England, after an absence of three years, he became the frequent visitor of his miserly uncle, at Stoke; and succeeded in ingratiating himself into his favour by always exchanging his ordinary dress for one of a humbler and meaner appearance, before he reached the mansion. Mr. Elwes's usual residence was at his family seat at Marcham, in Berkshire, which county he represented in three successive parliaments, and for the space of twelve years. On his retirement from public business, he retired to Stoke, where he remained till 1788. The infirmities of age coming upon him, he was prevailed upon to remove first to London, and lastly to Marcham, where his son then resided. Here, worn down equally by bodily and mental imbecilities, he died at an advanced age, No-

vember 26, 1789; having bequeathed by will to his two natural sons, £500,000.

The character of Mr. Elwes was a singular compound of qualities, apparently the most heterogeneous and incompatible. He is chiefly, and indeed almost exclusively, known to popular fame as a miser of the first order. And certainly the facts recorded of him, as to his habits and mode of life, but too fully justify his claim to this character. At his mansion at Stoke, every thing was conducted with the most parsimonious attention to economy. The house was suffered to fall into decay, for want of common repairs. The domestic establishment was limited to two females and one man servant. The greatest act of extravagance, was the keeping of a pack of hounds; but this was not allowed to entail the charge of an additional servant. All the duties of the house, the stable, the cowhouse, and the field, devolved on the same person, who in the course of the same day, successively milked the cows, prepared breakfast, saddled the horses, unkennelled the hounds, conducted them to the chase, rubbed down the horses on their return, laid the cloth, waited at dinner, again milked the cows, and fed and littered the horses for the night: and yet this man he called an idle dog, who wanted to be paid for doing nothing. Every practicable expedient was resorted to in order to save fuel. In cold weather, Mr. Elwes would walk in an old green-house, or sit with the servants in the kitchen: and on the approach of winter, he used to collect stray chips or straw; and was once detected in taking a crow's nest for firing, with some risk of broken limbs. The same economy extended to the food of the family, which was sometimes kept till it reached a state of putrefaction; and also to his dress, which was as little expensive as possible. It is said that he once wore a wig for a fortnight, which had been picked up in the rut of a lane. In travelling, he rode on horseback, avoiding all turnpikes and public houses; carrying with him for food, hard boiled eggs, and dried crusts, or other portable edibles of the like description; and his horse was fed with the grass that fringed the margin of the spring or rivulet which furnished the master with drink. But with all this meanness, Mr. Elwes displayed, on many occasions, a real generosity of spirit, and an extraordinary readiness to part with his money. He sometimes became the dupe of artful adventurers, and once embarked and sacrificed no less a sum than £25,000, in an iron work, in America, of which he knew nothing; and several instances are recorded of his prompt and voluntary advances of large sums to assist his friends in their difficulties. He was also an occasional gambler, strict in the payment of his losses, but never asking for his winnings, when they were withheld. In public life, his conduct was irreproachable. He attached himself to no party in parliament, but voted with or against the minister, according to the judgment he formed of the merits of each case.

J W Cook sc

STEPHEN GARDINER,

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

THIS celebrated prelate and statesman was the natural son of Dr. Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, but his mother having married one of the bishop's menial servants, he was born in wedlock, and took the name of his reputed father. He was born about the year 1483. Of his early history little is known till he was sent to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Here he prosecuted his studies with uncommon diligence. He directed his chief attention to the study of the civil and canon law, and took the degree of doctor in the former faculty in 1520, and in the latter in the year following. His first appearance on the political theatre, was as secretary to Cardinal Wolsey. The talents for public business which he displayed in this situation soon attracted the notice of the king, and obtained for him more important employment. The subject of the king's divorce from queen Catherine being at this time under discussion, Gardiner was sent in 1527, in conjunction with Edward Fox, on an embassy to Rome, to plead the king's cause, and acquitted himself greatly to his royal master's satisfaction. After his return to England he became the principal agent in this measure; obtained the declaration of the university of Cambridge in favour of it; secured the co-operation of archbishop Cranmer; and in 1533 sat in the court of that prelate when he pronounced the marriage of

Catherine to be null and void. Two years previously to this, the king, to reward his zeal and ensure his future assistance, had unexpectly conferred upon him the rich bishopric of Winchester. Gardiner was among the most forward to acknowledge the king as supreme head of the church. He was however in principle a papist; and in 1538, while on an embassy to the diet of Ratisbon, fell under the suspicion of holding a secret correspondence with the pope, on the subject of the restoration of popery in England. He soon however regained the king's confidence, of which he too successfully availed him to carry on a persecution against John Lambert, who was through his instigation burnt in Smithfield, for writing against the doctrine of the real presence. He next distinguished himself by procuring the act of the Six Articles, called "the Bloody Statute," under which Dr. Barnes and two others were led to the stake for the alleged crime of heresy. On the fall of Cromwell in 1540, he was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, in which office he exerted his influence and authority to check the progress of the reformation. He was after this the opponent of Cranmer, in the endeavours of that prelate to revise the translation of the Bible, and reform the canon laws to adopt them to the new order of ecclesiastical affairs in England; to aid his cause he had recourse again to persecution, and Mrs. Anne Ascough and three others were consigned to the flames; but his cruelty was checked for a time by the failure of his attempt to ruin Catherine Parr. Henry after this never but once admitted him to his presence.

After the accession of Edward VI. Gardiner continued with increased violence his opposition to Cranmer and the other promoters of the reformation; and at length was committed a close prisoner to the tower, and deprived of his bishopric.

On the accession of queen Mary in 1553, he was restored to his see, and invested with more authority than ever. On the 8th of July he performed the Romish obsequies for the late king; on the 23rd of the same month he was made chancellor of England, and appointed the queen's prime minister. From this time he became the open and resolute promoter of popery. Under his countenance images were set up in the churches, the old rites and the Latin service were restored, and the laws passed in the reign of Edward VI. in favour of the reformation were repealed. He procured also the passing of an act confirming the marriage of queen Catherine, which he had before exerted himself to annul. Having succeeded thus far, he next had recourse to his favourite measure of persecution. The protestant prelates were deprived of their sees, the prisons were filled with his victims, and bishops Ridley and Latimer and others, became martyrs to his sanguinary spirit. After rendering himself odious to the whole country by his cruelties, he died of a painful disease in Nov. 1555. He has been justly characterised as "proud and arrogant, obstinate and vain, of unbounded ambition, and master of the most profound dissimulation."

WILLIAM HOARE, ESQ.

THIS meritorious artist was born about 1707, at Eye, near Ipswich, where his father cultivated a farm of his own property, of large extent. He was sent for his education to a school at Farringdon, in Berkshire, which was then in high reputation. Here he soon distinguished himself by his diligence and proficiency in his studies; and in a few years, was chosen by the master to assist him occasionally in the instruction of the other scholars. He here acquired also considerable skill in drawing; a study to which he became particularly partial; and which he obtained his father's leave to prosecute, with a view to the profession of a painter. Accordingly, when he had finished the school course of education, he was removed to London, and placed under the instruction of Grisoni, an historical painter of some note at that period. Grisoni, duly appreciating the talents of his pupil, and desirous of their proper cultivation, recommended him to visit Italy, and pursue his studies in the Roman capital. To this recommendation the father assented, and young Hoare went to Rome. He is stated to have been the first English painter who visited that city for professional study. Previously to his leaving England, he had formed an intimacy with Scheemackers, the celebrated Flemish sculptor, and his pupil Delvaux, who were proceeding to Rome. Here he afterwards rejoined them, and took

up his residence with them, in the same house. At Rome, he placed himself in the school of Francesco Imperiale, the disciple of Carlo Maratti, who was esteemed the most eminent master of his time. Among his fellow students was Pompeo Battoni, with whom he contracted a friendship which lasted through life. Under Imperiale, he acquired a perfect knowledge of the method of study pursued in the Roman school from the time of Raffaele, and which he ever after followed in the execution of his historical paintings. He also, under his direction, made several copies of the most celebrated productions of the great painters, contained in the Roman palaces; which he afterwards converted into a source of profit towards defraying his expenses. This had been rendered necessary by a change in his father's circumstances, and it enabled him to continue his studies at Rome for the term of nine years.

On his return to England, Mr. Hoare settled in London, in the hope of meeting with employment as an historical painter. Finding, however, no encouragement in this line of his profession, he was obliged, for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood, to resort to portrait painting, in which he acquired a rapid and high reputation. Having married a lady of the name of Barker, who had some family connections at Bath, Mr. Hoare was prevailed upon to take up his residence in that city. Here he soon became exceedingly popular as a portrait painter, and his painting room was "the resort of all that could boast the attractions either of beauty or fashion." Among the visitors of his gallery, were the most distinguished personages of the time, who resorted to Bath for health or pleasure. Notwithstanding the press of his business, as a portrait painter, he found time to indulge his partiality for the higher department of his art. He made a voluntary offer of an altar-piece for St. Michael's church; and painted for it a figure of our Saviour, larger than life, which now occupies a part of the chancel wall. He also painted an altar-piece for the new octagon chapel, from the appropriate subject of the Pool of Bethesda. While at Bath, he applied himself to crayon painting, in which he afterwards attained a high degree of eminence. On the formation of the Royal Academy, in London, a proper tribute of respect was paid to him, by placing his name among the original members. The money which he acquired by his successful professional pursuits, he expended on the education of his children; and at his death, in 1792, "left them scarcely any other possessions than the remembrance of his virtues and his useful labours."

Cooke sc.

THOMAS TALMASH,

LIEUT.-GENERAL.

THIS brave and enterprising officer was the second son of sir Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham, by Elizabeth Murray, countess of Dysart, in her own right. After completing his education he travelled for some years abroad for his improvement. He then devoted himself to a military life, and by the vigour of his talents, and his attention to the duties of his profession, rose rapidly into notice and attained a high rank in the army. In the revolution he engaged in the service of king William. He had at this time the command of the fifth regiment of foot, which he had obtained in 1685. On the 1st of May, 1689, the king appointed him colonel of the second, or Coldstream regiment of foot guards, and afterwards raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1691 he served in Ireland, under general Ginckel, and greatly distinguished himself by his valour and intrepidity in the passage of the Shannon, near Athlone, which led to the taking of that place from the generals St. Ruth and Tyrconnel. He was afterwards, in 1693, engaged in the battle of Aghrim. After the subjugation of Ireland he accompanied the king to Flanders, and was present at the celebrated battle of Neer-Landen, in the neighbourhood of Liege; and by his skill and gallantry succeeded in bringing off the greater part of the English infantry after the battle had been lost, and

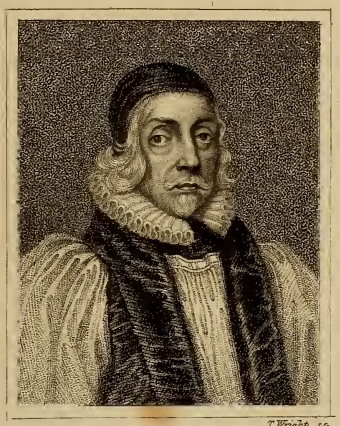
the king himself had been forced to retire. In 1694, when an expedition was fitted out for the purpose of attacking the harbour of Brest by land, the military command was conferred upon general Talmash. Before the expedition reached its destination in Camarit bay, the French had received intelligence of its approach, and under the direction of the celebrated engineer Vauban had made every preparation, by the erection of batteries, &c. to repel the invaders. The ships entered the bay on the 6th of June, 1694. No time was lost in disembarking the troops, but they were received by so tremendous a fire from the French on shore, that they were thrown into confusion, great numbers were killed in the boats, and those who effected a landing were repulsed with prodigious slaughter; 700 soldiers are said to have been killed in this attempt. General Talmash exerted himself with great bravery to lead the troops forward, and did not abandon the enterprise till he received a gun-shot wound in the thigh, of which he died, on the 13th of June. His body was conveyed to Plymouth, whence it was removed to Helmingham, and buried in the family vault in that church, on the 30th of the same month. There is in the chancel a white marble sarcophagus, with a long inscription, detailing the chief incidents of his life. His death was greatly lamented by the army, with which he was exceedingly popular. At the time of his decease he was member of parliament for the borough of Chippenham.

DR. RICHARD MORTON.

THIS eminent physician was a native of the county of Suffolk. The time and place of his birth seem not to be recorded. He entered a commoner at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He afterwards proceeded M. A. and having taken orders, was appointed one of the chaplains of New College. After quitting the university, he was for some time chaplain in the family of Foley, in Worcestershire. Having embraced the principles of the nonconformists, and thus exposed himself to the intolerance of the ruling powers, after the restoration of Charles the Second, he was induced to relinquish his theological profession, and adopt that of medicine. He was accordingly admitted to the degree of M. D. in 1670, in which year he accompanied the prince of Orange to Oxford, as physician to his person. He afterwards fixed his residence in London, was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, and obtained very extensive practice. He died at his house in Surrey, in 1698.

The writings of Dr. Morton acquired a considerable degree of reputation, and display acuteness of observation and activity of practice. They are considered, however, as abounding in the errors of the humoral pathology, which was so prevalent at that period, and countenancing a mode of treatment in acute diseases, which is now generally

discarded. His first work was intituled, "Phthisiologia, seu Exercitationes de Phthisi," 8vo. 1689. An English translation appeared in 1694. It exhibits an attempt to arrange the varieties of consumption, but the distinctions are deemed complicated and obscure. In 1691 he published the first volume of his "Pyretologia, seu Exercitationes de morbis universalibus acutis," which was followed by the second volume in 1694. An account of this work appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 199. It was in this treatise that he laid down his humoral doctrines of fermentation, and the agitation of the animal spirits; and the practice to which they led him was an unusual extension of the cordial and stimulant treatment of fevers, and a more general introduction of the Peruvian bark, by which he probably contributed to prolong that prejudicial system of treatment. Dr. Morton's works have been printed collectively at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 8vo.; and in 4to. at Geneva, Lyons, Leyden, and Venice.



I. Wright sc.

RALPH BROWNRIG,

BISHOP OF EXETER.

THIS pious prelate was the son of a merchant of Ipswich, where he was born, in 1592. His father dying while he was an infant, the care of his early education devolved on his mother. At the age of fourteen, he entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he became successively a scholar and fellow, and soon distinguished himself by his wit and eloquence, and his acquirements in philosophy and general literature. He took his degree of M. A., in 1617, B. D., in 1621, and D. D., in 1626. When James the First visited the university, he was appointed prevaricator, and acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of his auditory. In 1621, Dr. Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely, collated him to the rectory of Barley, in Hertfordshire, and to a prebend at Ely. In 1629, he was collated to the prebend of Tachbrook, in the cathedral of Lichfield, which he resigned in 1631, on being preferred to the archdeaconry of Coventry. He held also the mastership of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. In the years 1637, 1638, 1643, and 1644, he executed the office of vice-chancellor, in a manner which redounded equally to his own honour, and to the advantage of the university. Dr. Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, to whom he was chaplain, presented him, in 1641, to the eleventh prebend, in his cathedral. During the same

year, on the translation of Dr. Joseph Hall to the see of Norwich, he was nominated his successor in the bishopric of Exeter, and was installed in June, 1642. The public troubles which followed shortly after, prevented his deriving much advantage from his elevation, and soon led to his deprivation. The general hatred of episcopacy which was entertained by the presbyterian party, alienated from him some persons whom he had once reckoned as his best friends, and among others, his own relation John Pym. He was suffered by them, to be robbed of his revenues, and to be reduced almost to want. These losses were besides aggravated by the outrages and personal insults of the infatuated rabble, who were blinded to his virtues, by their enmity to his office. He was about the same time, deprived of the mastership of Catherine Hall, in consequence of the offence taken by the parliament party, at some parts of a sermon which he delivered before the university, on the king's inauguration.

After thus losing his preferments, he obtained an asylum at the seat of Thomas Rich, esq. of Sunning, in Berkshire, by whom he was generously entertained. He passed several years in this retreat; occasionally, however, residing in London, at Highgate, and at Bury St. Edmund's, with other friends. During this period, he is said to have had the courage to advise Cromwell to restore Charles the Second; but, notwithstanding this proof of his loyalty, his reputation suffered among his own party, from a suspicion that he was not duly zealous for the interests of the church. About the year 1658, he accepted the office of preacher at the Temple, London, with a handsome allowance. Here he was attacked, soon after his settlement, by the stone, a disorder from which he had before suffered, and which caused his death, on the 7th of February, 1659. He was buried in the Temple church, where there is an epitaph to his memory. He was deemed elaborate and exact in his compositions, but never could be induced to publish anything during his life time. After his decease, a selection of his pulpit discourses was printed, in 1662, in folio, under the title of "Forty Sermons, &c.;" these were reprinted in 1674, with an addition of 25 others, forming a second volume. In his religious sentiments, he was a rigid calvinist, and at the same time, "a mighty champion," according to Echard, "for the liturgy and ordination by bishops." His extensive acquirements, great talents, exemplary piety, and his many private virtues, gained him, however, universal esteem, and caused his death to be lamented by the leading persons of the noncomformist party, equally with those of his own communion. Among his admirers, was the excellent archbishop Tillotson, who, on coming to London, cultivated his friendship, and took him for his model in his pulpit discourses.

Wright sc

ARTHUR JACKSON.

THIS nonconformist divine was born in 1593, at Little Waldingfield, in Suffolk. His father, who was a merchant in London, engaged in the Spanish trade, died whilst he was young. After completing his grammar school education he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took both degrees in arts. He was afterwards, in 1617, incorporated M. A. at Oxford. During his stay at college, he formed the habit of rising every morning at three or four o'clock, both in summer and winter, and devoted from 14 to 16 hours every day to his studies. He continued his residence at Cambridge till his marriage, in 1619. Shortly after this he was, on the death of Mr. Brogden, then pastor, chosen lecturer of St. Michael's, Wood-street, London, by the parishioners. When the plague was raging in 1624, he was one of the benevolent persons, who remained firm at their post, and exerted himself in administering to the sick and dying whatever assistance and comfort were in his power. He was in other respects a conscientious divine, and diligent in discharging the duties of his office. When the "Book of Sports" was commanded to be publicly read, Mr. Jackson refused compliance, and was complained of for his contumacy, to archbishop Laud, but that prelate had too much respect for his character to allow him to be molested. "Mr. Jackson," said he, "is a quiet and peaceable man, and therefore I

will not have him meddled with." Archbishop Sheldon also held him in high esteem, notwithstanding his nonconforming principles, as to church government and ceremonies. His second church preferment was to the living of St. Faith's, under St. Paul's, from which he was ejected in 1662. He was no friend to the measures of Cromwell's government, and suffered above four months imprisonment, and was fined above 500£. for refusing to give evidence against Mr. Love, before the high court of justice. When Charles II. made his public entry into London, after his restoration, Mr. Jackson was appointed by the London clergy to present a Bible to him, as he passed through St. Paul's church-yard. He died the 5th of August, 1666. During his life time he published some annotations on the scriptures, in 3 vols. quarto, under the title of "A Help for the Understanding of the Holy Scriptures." A great part of this was written as the employment of his leisure after his ejection. After his death a fourth vol. was published by his son, with memoirs of the author.

HUMPHREY REPTON, ESQ.

THIS ingenious artist, who has acquired high celebrity as an architect and landscape gardener, was born in 1752, at Bury St. Edmund's. His father gave him a good education, and early initiated him with a taste for those branches of science which he afterwards so diligently studied, and so successfully imitated and improved in the exercise of his profession. At an early period of life he settled in the county of Norfolk, where he formed an intimacy with the late right hon. William Windham. When this able and eminent statesman was appointed secretary of state for Ireland, in 1783, Mr. Repton offered to accompany him to that kingdom, and accordingly was placed in an official situation, "which was rather honourable than lucrative." The subsequent change of the ministry occasioned the recall of the secretary, and caused also the dismissal of his friend. Mr. Repton being now under the necessity, from the increase of his family, of seeking some permanent occupation, determined upon attempting to turn his taste for drawing and architecture to a profitable account. With this view, he removed to the neighbourhood of London, and soon succeeded in obtaining admirers and employers. About the year 1791, he was engaged by Lord Dacrey to undertake some improvements in the old palace of Corham Hall, and in the surrounding grounds, and acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to his talents, and much to the

satisfaction of his noble employer. He was next entrusted with the improvement of the house and pleasure grounds of Woburn, by the duke of Bedford. Here he formed an artificial river, and altered the approach to the mansion The corridor, which was constructed from his plan, was completed under his personal inspection; and he always considered this as his happiest effort. When lord Sidmouth, in 1805, went to reside in Richmond Park, Mr. Repton was employed to make some alterations at White Lodge; but only a part of the improvements suggested by him, were executed.

Mr. Repton, at the commencement of his professional career, seems to have taken Brown for his model: but he afterwards saw reason to depart from some of the principles of that celebrated artist, and to improve upon his system, by introducing more of the simplicity of nature in the arrangement of his ornamental plantations. Mr. Repton was the author of several works connected with his professional pursuits. His first publication on this subject, was a "Defence of Mr. Brown's Principles," which was occasioned by the controversy then carried on respecting him, between Mr. Price and Mr. Knight. In 1816, he published his great work, under the title of "Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, including some Remarks on the Grecian and Gothic Architectures, &c." He is said to have been assisted in this work by his son, J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. It is illustrated with fifty-two plates, some of them highly coloured, from the author's own drawings. His other literary productions are of less consequence.

About the year 1786, Mr. Repton fixed his residence at Harestreet, near Romford, in Essex. Here he gave proofs of his taste in the improvement of his own dwelling, which, from a most uncomfortable place, he converted into a commodious building, and embellished with a delightful garden, that, contrasted with what it had been, assumed all the appearance of a magical transformation. Here he spent the latter years of his life, occupied in preparing the materials for his large work, and amusing his leisure moments with his pencil. He here felt, we are told, "how many joys and comforts, and luxuries, may be preserved beyond that period of life, when youth and health require no special indulgencies." He died in 1818, at the age of sixty-six.

"Mr. Repton was an artist of singular merit, and not unfrequently displayed great taste and elegance, both in his own original plans, and in the improvements suggested by him in respect to the labours of others. Notwithstanding the moisture and uncertainty of our climate, he wished, occasionally, to introduce flower beds, small cascades, and even *jets d'eau*, into home grounds; but on the other hand, he admired the ancient style of gardens, and, in some cases, preferred the grandeur of straight avenues to the artificial curve of modern times. He is supposed by good judges to have excelled in the embellished Gothic, as to architecture: and in home views, in landscape-gardening."

Cooke sc.

EDWARD MILLER, MU. D.

EDWARD MILLER was a native of Norwich, and was the younger brother of Mr. Thomas Miller, many years well known and highly respected as a bookseller at Bungay, in Suffolk. His father carried on the business of a paviour at Norwich, to which the young Edward was apprenticed. Being, however, utterly averse to this occupation, he absconded, and went to London. Here he shortly afterwards placed himself under the instruction of the elder Dr. Burney, the celebrated musical composer and professor. In 1756, he removed to Doncaster, in Yorkshire, where he followed the musical profession with great reputation, and held the situation of organist to the church for 51 years. In 1786, he took the degree of doctor of music at Cambridge. In the latter period of his life Dr. Miller suffered greatly from domestic afflictions. His three daughters died of consumptive complaints, after they had grown up to mature life; and one of his two sons was among the unfortunate sufferers who perished in the shipwreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman. One son only survived him, who is a popular preacher among the methodists.

Dr. Miller's professional knowledge, particularly as to the theory of music, was deemed to be very extensive; and his publications have been well received by scientific men. He published an elementary work, intituled the "Institutes of Music," which was followed by

"The Elements of Thorough Bass." But the work by which his name is best known to the public, is "The Psalms of David," set to music, and arranged for every Sunday throughout the year. This was intended for the use of churches and chapels, and met with unusual encouragement; nearly 5000 copies being subscribed for before it was published. It still maintains its popularity. Dr. Miller appeared before the public as a poet also, under which character he printed "The Tears of Yorkshire, on the death of the most noble the marquis of Rockingham." The high esteem in which the subject of this little piece was held, was evinced by the reception it experienced, 600 copies of it being sold in the course of a few hours on the day of the marquis's interment, in York Minster. In 1805, Dr. Miller published "The History and Antiquities of Doncaster," in quarto. In this work he was assisted by some learned friends, resident in the neighbourhood; but it betrays the marks of advanced age and infirmities. He died at Doncaster, September 12, 1807.

T. Wright sc.

JOHN DAY.

THIS early and very eminent English printer, who flourished towards the middle of the sixteenth century, was born in St. Peter's parish, Dunwich, in the county of Suffolk. He is thought to have learnt the art of printing from Gibson, one of whose devices he frequently used. He began the printing business in conjunction with William Seres, a little above Holborn conduit, about the year 1544. In 1549, he removed to the neighbourhood of St. Anne's church, Aldersgate-street, where he built a printing office. He had shops however in other parts of the town for the sale of his books. It is conjectured that he forbore printing during the reign of queen Mary; but it is evident, from his subsequent publications, that he must in that interval have applied himself to the improvement of his art. He was the first in England who printed in the Saxon letter, and he contributed to bring the Greek, Italic, and other characters, to great perfection. He was considered by archbishop Parker, by whom he was frequently employed, as excelling his contemporaries in his art. When the stationers company obtained their charter from Philip and Mary, he was the first person admitted to their livery. He was chosen warden in the years 1564, 1566, 1571, and 1575, and served the office of master in 1580. In 1583, he transferred to the company his right to certain books and copies, for the benefit and relief of their poor. He died,

July 23, 1584, having carried on the business of a printer with great reputation and success for 40 years. He was buried in the parish church of Bradley Parva, in Suffolk. A monument has been raised to his memory, on which are inlaid the effigies of himself, his wife and family: there is also upon it an inscription in the old English letter, recording his services in the cause of the reformation, by his various publications, particularly by Fox's Acts and Monuments, and intimating that he had two wives, and numerous children by each. Day printed several editions of the Bible, besides the works of the Martyrs, of Archam, and other standard writers of that age.

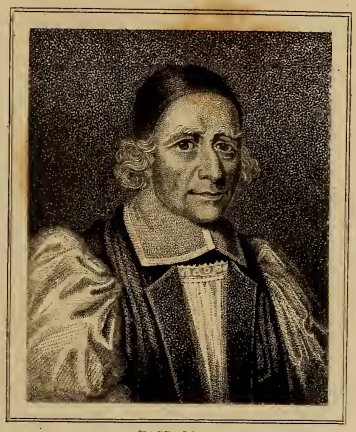
T. Wright sc

GEORGE EDWARDS, F.R.S. F.S.A. &c.

THIS eminent naturalist was born April 3, 1693, at Stratford-le-Bow, in Essex. He received his education partly at Laytonstone, and partly at Brentwood. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a tradesman in Fenchurch-street; when he had passed about one-half of his time a new direction was given to his studies by the following circumstance. Dr. Nicholas, an eminent physician, dying about this time, his library was brought to the house of Edwards' master, who was related to him, and placed in Edwards' chamber. The books, which included many valuable works on natural history, &c. excited his attention and roused his curiosity, and he devoted to the examination and perusal of them all his leisure time, and a considerable portion of each night. As soon as his apprenticeship had expired, having now become averse to trade, he resolved upon travelling into foreign countries to improve his mind and enlarge his stock of knowledge. He accordingly went to Holland in 1716. After visiting the principal cities of the United Provinces he returned to England, and spent two years in London and the neighbourhood. He next visited Norway, and was at one time near Frederickstadt, while it was besieged by Charles XII. and just before that monarch lost his life. Owing to the hostile relations of the two countries, he was unable to proceed to Sweden. In July, 1718, he returned to England, and

passed the following winter at his native place. The next year he went to Paris, and took a lodging in the park of Versailles, with the view of prosecuting his studies; but he had the mortification to find that the menagerie was broken up, and that the animals were all either dead or dispersed. During his stay in France he made a journey on foot to Orleans and Blois, but, travelling in disguise to avoid being robbed, he narrowly escaped transportation to America; an edict having been recently passed to seize all vagrants, and send them to the French settlements on the Missisippi.

On his return to England, Mr. Edwards prosecuted his favourite study with great ardour and assiduity, and employed himself in making coloured drawings of such animals as came under his observation. In 1731, he made a second voyage to Holland, and during this excursion made considerable additions to his collection of scarce books and prints. In December 1733, through the recommendation of the president, sir Hans Sloane, he was appointed librarian to the College of Physicians. This was an office peculiarly suited to his taste, and afforded him great facilities for increasing his knowledge in natural history, and acquiring that eminence, as an ornithologist, which he afterwards attained. In 1743, he gave to the public the first volume of his "History of Birds," printed in 4to. containing 52 plates, exactly coloured from nature. The second volume followed in 1747; the third in 1750; and the fourth in 1751. This volume is remarkable for its dedication to the supreme Being, which may have been produced by the piety of the author, but is, to say the least, objectionable on the score of correct feeling and good taste. In 1758, he published the first volume of "Gleanings in Natural History," with 50 plates, coloured from nature, representing several birds, fishes, insects, and plants, which had not been before described. This work added considerably to his reputation as a naturalist. The second volume was published in 1760, and the third in 1763. Mr. Edwards wrote besides, several papers in the Philosophical Transactions and for other periodical publications. These were afterwards collected and published in an octavo volume, 1770. In 1750, the president and council of the Royal Society, presented him with sir Godfrey Copley's medal for his "History of Birds." In 1757, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was afterwards chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also about the same period made an honorary member of several learned societies abroad. In 1769, finding his infirmities increasing, he resigned his public employment and retired to Plaistow. During the latter years of his life, he suffered greatly from a cancerous disorder in his face and from the stone. He died on the 23rd of July, 1773, after completing his eightieth year, and was buried in the church-yard of West Ham, where an inscription on a plain stone commemorates his talents as an artist and geologist.



PAGE. SCULP.

ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT.

Dr. William Sancroft was born on the 30th of January, 1616, at Fresingfield, in Suffolk. He received his grammar education at Bury St. Edmund's, whence he removed, in 1634, to Emanuel College, Cambridge. Here he took his first degree in arts, in 1637, proceeded M. A. in 1641, and in 1642 was chosen a fellow of his college. In 1648 he took the degree of B. D. Having refused in 1649 to take the engagement, he was deprived of his fellowship; upon which he went abroad and visited France and Italy. He was at Rome in 1660, but immediately after the restoration of Charles II. returned to England. He was then chosen one of the university preachers, and soon after was appointed chaplain to Dr. Cosin, bishop of Durham, who presented him to the rectory of Houghton le Spring, and to a prebendal stall in his cathedral. In 1662 he was created D. D. at Cambridge, by the king's mandamus, and elected master of Emanuel College. His next ecclesiastical advancement was to the deanery of York, which was conferred upon him in 1664. He held this preferment only ten months, and in that time expended upon the buildings, £200 more than he received. On the death of Dr. Barwick, towards the end of this year, he was made dean of St. Paul's. He held this preferment during the great fire of London, and after that calamity spent £1400 in rebuilding the deanery-house.

He also materially assisted, by his connections and influence, in raising the funds for the rebuilding of the cathedral. In 1668 he was, on the king's presentation, admitted archdeacon of Canterbury, but resigned the office in 1670. About this period he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. While he held this situation, the king, without his knowledge, and contrary to his inclination, raised him in 1678, to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. His subsequent conduct evinced that he was little disposed to repay the royal favour by a ready compliance with the politics of the court. He was named one of James the Second's commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs in 1686, but declined to act. He refused, as a governor of the Charter-house, to admit a papist as a pensioner on that establishment, notwithstanding he brought with him a nomination from the crown. He joined also with six other bishops, in 1688, in refusing to order the king's famous declaration of indulgence and liberty of conscience, to be read in the churches. For their contumacy in this affair they were committed to the tower, and tried for a misdemeanour, but acquitted to the general joy of the country. Although, however, he was thus unyielding to James, he was little friendly to the revolution, and the accession of William and Mary. Considering the allegiance he had sworn to James as binding on his conscience, he refused, together with seven other prelates, to take the oaths appointed by the parliament, and submit to the new government. He was in consequence, first suspended, and afterwards, on the 1st of February, 1690, deprived. He was succeeded by Dr. Tillotson, who was, however, as averse to his elevation as his predecessor had been. Sancroft, on the 20th of May, received the queen's order to quit Lambeth in ten days, but refusing to obey, he was ejected by law, on the 23rd of June following. Shortly after this he retired to Fresingfield, and died there of an intermitting fever, on the 24th of November, 1693. He was buried privately in Fresingfield church, where a tomb, with an inscription written by himself, was erected to his memory. He was the author of several works. Among the principal were, 1. his "Fur Predestinatus," designed to oppose the doctrine of predestination, which was then so popular. This was republished in 1813, and a translation appeared in the following year. 2. "Modern Politics, from Machiavel, &c." and 3. "Three Sermons." He left a great mass of papers, which were purchased by bishop Tanner, and presented to the Bodleian library. Some of these have been since published. Dr. Sancroft was considered an upright and well meaning man, but timorous and narrow spirited. Burnet characterises him as a man considerably learned, of solemn deportment, with a sullen gravity in his looks, and a monastic strictness and abstraction from company; dry, cold, reserved, and peevish, so that none loved him, and few esteemed him. Probably, however, the colouring of this portrait is a little overcharged.

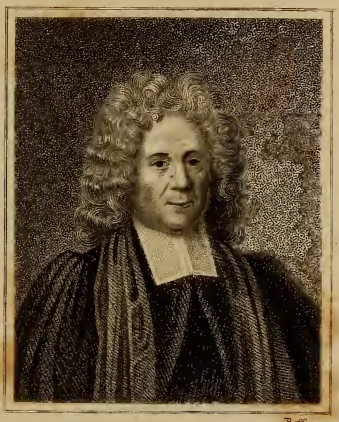
J. W. Cook sc.

THOMAS, LORD AUDLEY, OF WALDEN,

LORD CHANCELLOR.

THOMAS AUDLEY, or Awdely, was of an ancient and honourable family in Essex, and born in that county in 1488. It is uncertain at which of the universities he received his education. After quitting college, he entered at the Inner Temple, and in 1526, was autumn reader of that house. The reputation he gained by this employment, aided by the recommendation of the duke of Suffolk, to whom he was chancellor, introduced him to the notice of the king, Henry VIII; by whose influence he was shortly after chosen to succeed sir Thomas More, as speaker of the House of Commons. The king found his account in this patronage, as Audley ever after devoted himself to his master's will and pleasure to the close of his life. One of the first acts passed under the new speaker, was a law to release the king from his obligations to repay some large sums which he had borrowed for particular purposes, under the plea that the money had been applied to public uses. The king having occasion for Audley's assistance in the house, in the affair of his divorce, made him attorney for the duchy of Lancaster; promoted him to the rank of sergeant at law, and afterwards appointed him his own sergeant. In May, 1532, sir Thomas More disapproving the proceedings of the court, which were then agitating the parlia-

ment and the country, resigned the seals. In a few days afterwards, the king delivered them to Audley, with the title of lord keeper, and at the same time conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In September following, sir Thomas Audley delivered up the old seal, which was then much worn, and received a new one in its stead. On the 26th of January, 1533, he again delivered the seal to the king's hand, and in a quarter of an hour, received it back with the title of lord chancellor. This accession of honours served to confirm and augment his zeal in the king's service. In July, 1535, he sat in judgment as chancellor, upon his predecessor, sir Thomas More, on a charge of high treason; and pronounced upon him the sentence of death. Audley was as subservient to the king, in respect to the dissolution of the religious houses, as in the business of the divorce. In promoting the views of his sovereign, he was not, however, unmindful of his own interests. He solicited for some of the sequestered lands for himself, to meet, as he represented, the heavy charges of his office of chancellor; and he obtained, among other grants, the great abbey of Walden, in Essex. In 1536, he had the unpleasant task to perform of attending the apprehension and commitment to the tower of the queen Anne Bullen, to whom he was under great obligations, and upon whom he afterwards sat in judgment. On the 29th of November, 1538, sir Thomas Audley was created a baron, under the title of lord Audley, of Walden, in the county of Essex; and also installed a knight of the garter. In the year following, the parliament, in compliance with the king's will, passed several severe acts, and among the number, the six bloody articles: but it is mentioned to lord Audley's honour, that the rigid execution of these laws was prevented by his interposition. He subsequently, however, lent himself to his capricious master's pleasure, in the divorce of Anne of Cleves and lady Catherine Howard. The active life which he had led, and his unremitting attention to the duties of his arduous office of chancellor, gradually undermined his constitution, and rendered him very infirm when he was little more than fifty years of age. He was attacked by his last illness in the beginning of April, 1544, when he resigned the seals, which were delivered by the king to sir Thomas Wriothesly, with the title of keeper, to be held during the chancellor's indisposition. He died on the last day of April, 1544, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, after having held the seals upwards of 12 years. By his will, which was made on the 19th of the same month, he directed his executors to pay the next new-year's-day after his decease, a legacy of £100 to the king, "from whom" he says "he had received all his reputations and benefits." His principal residence was at Christ church, Aldgate, in London, and at Walden. In his new chapel at the latter place, he caused a magnificent tomb to be erected to commemorate himself and his fortunes.



Roffe sc.

EDMUND HICKERINGILL.

THIS eccentric person was a native of Essex, and was born in 1630. He was first admitted as a pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards, in 1650, junior bachelor of Gonville and Caius College. We find him subsequently a lieutenant in the English army in Scotland; and next a captain in general Fleetwood's regiment, when he was ambassador in England for Carolus Gustavus of Sweden. He after this made a voyage to Jamaica, probably in a military capacity; and on his return, in 1660, published an account of that island, in quarto, under the title of "Jamaica Viewed." This work was dedicated to Charles II., and procured for the author, from that monarch, the appointment of secretary to the earl of Windsor, who was going out as governor of Jamaica. This office, however, Mr. Hickeringill declined, having resolved upon entering into the clerical profession. He accordingly took orders, and was presented first to the vicarage of Braxted, in Essex, in October, 1662; and soon afterwards to the rectory of All Saints, Colchester. He resigned the former living, in 1664; but retained the latter to the end of his life. He was, however, continually giving high offence to his clerical brethren, by the publication of scurrilous attacks on the church. "He was a man," says Newcourt, in his "Repertorium," "though episcopally ordained, yet publicly bade

defiance to the prelacy, and that of his own diocesan in particular: an impudent, violent, ignorant fellow, very troublesome, as far as he could, to his right reverend diocesan, and to all that lived near him." He died November 30, 1708; and was buried in the church of All Saints, Colchester. A long complimentary epitaph, in Latin, was inscribed on his tomb, a part of which, comprising the following passage, was afterwards effaced, it is said by order of bishop Crompton. "Reverendus admodum dominus—tam Marte quam Mercurio clarus quippe qui terrâ marique militavit non sine gloriâ; ingeniique vires scriptis multiplice argumento insignitis demonstravit, &c." "The very reverend —— eminent both in war and literature, having fought with honour on land and sea, and evinced the powers of his mind in excellent writings on various subjects." His pieces were collected by himself; and published in a quarto volume, in 1707. This comprised his "Account of Jamaica;" the "Trial of the Spiritual Courts;" "General History of Priestcraft;" "a Satyr upon Poverty;" "a Satyr against Fame;" "the Survey of the Earth;" "the Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, Unmasked;" "Receipts to Cure the Evils of this Wicked World;" "the Art of Contentment, a poem, &c." Mr. Malone, in his life of Dryden, has ascribed to him "the Mushroom, or a Satyr against Libelling Tories, and Prelative Tentatives." He was the author also of a few occasional sermons, which are printed in a second edition of his work, in two volumes, octavo, published in 1716.

T. Wright sc.

GEORGE GASCOIGNE.

THIS early English poet was the descendant of an ancient family in Essex, and was the son and heir of sir John Gascoigne, of that county. Few particulars of his early life are known. He was in his youth privately educated by a clergyman of the name of Nevinson, conjectured to have been Dr. Stephen Nevinson, prebendary and commissary of Canterbury. Wood states that he afterwards had his education at both universities, but Gascoigne's own account is, that he was a member of the university of Cambridge. After quitting college, he entered a student at Gray's Inn, with a view to the profession of the law. Whilst he remained at Gray's Inn he abandoned himself to a life of gaiety, dissipation, and expense, which involved him in pecuniary difficulties, and obliged him to sell his patrimony. His father was greatly incensed against him for his follies, refused him any further supplies of money, and ultimately disinherited him. His resources being thus cut off, he resolved to assume the airs of independence, in the hope of retaining the friendship, and procuring the patronage of his courtly companions. But he soon discovered that their favours were not to be obtained without solicitations to which he could not condescend. Disappointed in his expectations from this quarter, he turned his thoughts to the military profession. William, prince of Orange, was at this time engaged in a contest with

the king of Spain, with the view of delivering the Netherlands from his tyranny. Gascoigne took the resolution to embark for Holland, and enter into his service. On his arrival he received a captain's commission, and soon acquired considerable military reputation. In consequence, however, of a dispute with his colonel, his military career was retarded, and his life once greatly endangered. While the Hague was in the hands of the Spanish forces, a lady of that city, with whom Gascoigne had been on intimate terms, having a portrait of him in her possession, which she would part with to no person but himself, wrote aletter to him respecting it, which fell into the hands of his enemies in the camp. They immediately determined to avail themselves of this paper to impeach his loyalty. As soon, however, as it came into his hands, he repaired to the prince, and having explained the affair fully to his satisfaction, obtained passports from him to visit the lady. Gascoigne after this greatly distinguished himself by his conduct at the siege of Middleburgh. On this occasion the prince rewarded him for his services with 300 guilders beyond his pay, and a promise of farther promotion. Soon after this, while commanding an English force of 500 men, which had lately landed, he was surprised by 3000 Spaniards. He retired, in good order, under the walls of Leyden, but the Dutch, through jealousy, refusing to open the gates, he and his troops were taken prisoners. The men were released in twelve days, but the officers were imprisoned for four months, and then sent to England.

After his return to England, Gascoigne resided partly at Gray's Inn, and partly at Walthamstow. He now determined to trust to his wit for his support, and formed the resolution to publish his early poems, and his other pieces composed in his more serious hours, which were designed to counteract the licentious tendency of his amatory verses. He attended in the suite of queen Elizabeth, in one of her progresses, in the summer of 1575. On this occasion he wrote a kind of mask, which he called "The Princely Pleasures of Kenelworth Castle." The unfavourableness of the weather prevented the piece being performed, but he had the honour of speaking some of the verses before her majesty.

According to his biographer, Whetstone, he died at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, October 7, 1577, leaving behind him a widow and one son. At the time of his death he is supposed not to have been more than forty years of age. As a poet, Gascoigne holds a high rank among his contemporaries. "In smoothness and harmony of versification, he yields to no poet of his own time; but his higher merit is, that in every thing he discovers the powers and invention of a poet, a warmth of sentiment tender and natural, and a fertility of fancy, As a satirist, if nothing remained but his "Steele Glasse," he may be reckoned one of the first." The editions of his works are all exceedingly scarce, and frequently imperfect.

Picart Sc.

JOHN DISNEY, D.D. F.S.A.

OF THE HYDE.

This learned and excellent man, was born at Lincoln, on the 28th of September, 1746, and was the third son of John Disney, esq. of that place. After passing through the usual course of elementary studies, he was entered a student of Peter-house, Cambridge, where he proceeded bachelor of laws. He was admitted a fellow of the society of antiquaries in 1778. At the university his talents, principles, and conduct, obtained for him the esteem and friendship of Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle, and at that time master of Peter-house. When Mr. Disney took orders, this venerable prelate appointed him one of his honorary chaplains. Not long afterwards he was presented to the vicarage of Swinderby, and the rectory of Panton, both in the county of Lincoln, and in the patronage of his own family. While he held the cure of these parishes, he began to entertain serious doubts respecting the doctrines maintained by the church to which he belonged, and also concerning the lawfulness of requiring subscription to creeds and articles of falth. Finding it impossible to satisfy his scruples after maturely deliberating upon the subjects, and disdaining all disingenuous attempts to preserve an appearance of conformity, while his conscience forbad him to use the language of the liturgy in its proper and designed meaning, he honourably determined to resign his

livings, and accordingly withdrew from the establishment in the autumn of 1782. In the year 1774, Dr. Disney had married Jane, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, rector of Richmond, and archdeacon of Cleveland, in Yorkshire. By this lady he had several children, three of whom are still surviving; and he observes with much feeling, in his published reasons for quitting the church, that the just claims of an infant family pleaded hard against his conscientious determination. After resigning his livings he removed to London, and officiated at the Unitarian chapel in Essex-street, as the colleague of his venerable friend, and connexion by marriage, Mr. Lindsey. On the resignation of the latter in 1793, Dr. Disney was unanimously chosen to succeed him as the sole minister of that place, which situation he held till 1805; when the state of his health obliged him to relinquish it.

About the end of 1782, or the beginning of 1783, Dr. Disney became acquainted with Mr. Brand-Hollis: "that acquaintance" to use his own words, "proceeded to friendship, and that friendship continued to improve, and was uninterrupted as long as he lived." The result of this intimacy, which was founded upon kindred views and principles, was the unconditional bequest by Mr. Brand-Hollis to Dr. Disney, of the whole of his real and personal estate, a few unimportant legacies, alone excepted. Mr. Brand-Hollis's will was made twelve years before his death, which happened in 1804; but he had never given his friend the slightest intimation of his intentions, as to the disposal of his property. On the demise of Mr. Brand-Hollis, Dr. Disney removed to the Hyde, Essex, where he passed the remaining years of his life. He died on Thursday, the 26th of December, 1816.

Dr. Disney's writings are very numerous. Some of the principal consist of memoirs of eminent persons, who had distinguished themselves as the friends of free inquiry. In 1785, he published "Memoirs of Dr. A. Sykes," these were followed in 1787, by a "Life of Dr. John Jebb," prefixed to a collection of his works. A "Life of Dr. Jortin," appeared in 1792, and in 1808, he printed for private distribution, Memoirs of his friend and benefactor, Mr. Brand-Hollis. The largest of his other works, consists of his "Sermons" in 4 vols. of which two vols. were published in 1793, and the concluding two in 1816. Besides these, he was the author of several tracts on various subjects, connected with the leading topics of discussion at the time, principally of a religious character. All his writings display extensive reading, and a very vigorous mind; his style is perspicuous, energetic, and flowing; while his principles and his temper display, on all occasions, the piety, integrity, and benevolence of the christian, the urbanity and courtesy of the gentleman. He has been succeeded in his estates, by his son, John Disney, esq. the present possessor of the Hyde.

Thomson.sc

DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.

THIS learned divine was a native of Norwich, where he was born Oct. 11, 1675. He was the son of Edward Clarke, esq., alderman of that city, and one of its representatives in parliament for several years, a gentleman of excellent natural capacity, and untainted reputation for probity and virtue. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Mr. Samuel Parmenter, merchant of the same city.

He was educated at the grammar-school of Norwich, whence, in 1691, he was entered of Caius College, Cambridge. The Cartesian philosophy at this time prevailed; but Mr. Clarke soon made himself master of the Newtonian system, and, on taking his first degree, treated a question in that system with such a display of profound knowledge and talent, as surprised the most learned men in the university. When only twenty-two years of age, he republished Newton's Philosophy, in a new translation, with notes, which added greatly to his reputation.

After completing his degrees and entering into orders, he became chaplain to Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich, by whom he was presented to the living of Drayton, in this county. In 1704 he preached that course of sermons known by the name of Boyle's Lectures, "On the Being and Attributes of God;" and being appointed to the same

task for the year following, his subject was the "Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion."

Much as these were admired, they excited some controversy, and already he was thought to deviate from the orthodox creed, which some of his subsequent publications so amply confirmed, that much of his future life was involved in controversy, or disturbed by censures, against which he often found it difficult to defend himself. He obtained, however, considerable promotion, being made first rector of St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf, London, chaplain to her majesty queen Anne, and finally rector of St. James's, Westminster. When at leisure from the duties of his station, and from his controversial labours, he gave eminent proofs of his classical knowledge and taste, in his edition of Homer, with a Latin version and learned notes, and in his edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, the most magnificent work that ever issued from the English press. His "Sermons" have been often printed in 10 vols. 8vo. His controversial works are still read by persons inclined to his peculiar sentiments, in which he was, during his lifetime, ably defended by Hare, bishop of Chichester, and Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, who not only extol his extensive knowledge in every branch of classical learning and philosophical science, but enlarge on the goodness of his heart, and the exemplary piety of his life. It has been asserted that he repented of his having ever published any thing against the doctrine of the Trinity, but this has been as confidently denied by his friends: after perusing the evidence on both sides, we are inclined to think that the matter is involved in considerable obscurity.

Dr. Clarke died May 17, 1729, of a very short illness. He had married Katherine, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, rector of Little Messingham, in Norfolk, by whom he had seven children, two of which died before him, and one a few weeks after him. One of his sons was living in 1771.

Dr. Clarke had a brother, Dr. John Clarke, deservedly to be mentioned among the learned natives of Norfolk. He was at first apprentice to a weaver at Norwich, but was sent to the university of Cambridge by his brother, and by his interest afterwards promoted to a prebendal stall in Norwich, and to the deanery of Sarum, where he chiefly resided. He died about 1759, full seventy years old. He also preached, and afterwards published, a course of Boyle's Lectures "On the Origin of Evil," a translation of Grotius "De Veritate," and of "Rohault's Physics." He appears to have been an accurate scholar and mathematician.

BALLD. SC.

SIR THOMAS BARNARDISTON, KNT.

THE history of the Barnardistons is more perfect than that of most in the kingdom, it having engaged the herald's notice more than once; not so much from its being one of the most ancient of the equestrian dignity, but from the virtues of those gentlemen who bore this name, having kept pace with their dignity; they have distinguished themselves by their attachment to the protestant faith, and by standing forth the assertors of the civil liberties of their country. They have been seated in the county of Suffolk for twenty generations: at the time of the conquest they resided at Barnardiston, from which place they took their surname: it appears, however, that they very anciently joined the name of De Novo Mercato or Newmarch with that of Barnardiston, from marrying an heiress of that house, with whom they had Ketton or Keddington hall, in the county of Suffolk; a practice, according to Cambden, by no means uncommon in former ages.

This sir Thomas Barnardiston, knt. was, (according to Fairclough, who wrote the life of sir Nathaniel Barnardiston his son,) the 32nd knight of his family. He was sheriff for the county of Suffolk in 1581, and died July 29, 1610; and in whose life time the family estate was as much as £4000 per annum. He is buried with his ancestors in Keddington church, where is a handsome stone monument

to his memory, representing his effigy in armour, and his two wives kneeling in niches. His first wife was Mary, the daughter of sir Richard Knightley, of Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, knt. distinguished himself as a zealous friend to the liberties of his country; he served the office of high sheriff for the county of Suffolk in the 23rd of James I. and was three times returned in parliament for that county, and once for the borough of Sudbury. "He was," as Granger asserts, "a gentleman of exemplary behaviour in every relation of life, and as a proof of the great respect and love bore him by those of his acquaintance, at his death, a pamphlet (now become exceedingly scarce,) was published, intituled "Suffolk's Tears; or, Elegies on that Renowned Knight, Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston:" London, printed by R. I. for Thomas Newbury, 1653; in which are monodies written by different friends of the deceased, in English, Latin, and Greek. This family is remarkable, for giving the appellation of Roundhead to that party, in the reign of Charles I. in the person of Samuel Barnardiston, a distinguished partizan of the parliament, from the beauty of his person and the manner of his dress; the circumstance is thus related by Rapin: "The London apprentices wore the hair of their heads cut round, and the queen observing out of a window Samuel Barnardiston among them, cried out "See what a handsome roundhead is there;" and the name came from thence, and was first publicly used by Captain Hide. This Samuel Barnardiston was afterwards created a baronet by Charles II. together with his elder brother, sir Thomas, (both sons of sir Nathaniel Barnardiston.) He was member in several parliaments for Ipswich, and represented the county of Suffolk in five sessions. It is singular that these two baronets pretty constantly set in the house during the reigns of Charles II. and William and Mary.

The second wife of sir Thomas Barnardiston, knt. was Katherine, daughter of Thomas Banks, by whom he had no issue.

The present, and only remaining branch of this family, is Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. lineally descended from this sir Thomas, who possesses considerable property in this county, and who has one son and two daughters.

SIR JOHN HOLT, KNIGHT,

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE KING'S BENCH.

THIS learned and upright judge claims kindred with the county of Suffolk, from having made Redgrave Hall his country residence, and from his remains having been deposited in Redgrave church, where a costly monument, with an elegant appropriate inscription, has been erected to his memory.* He was the son of sir Thomas Holt, and was born at Thame in Oxfordshire, in 1640. He was educated at Abingdon school, whence he removed to Oriel College, Oxford. In 1658, before he had taken a degree, he entered himself at Gray's Inn, and by his diligent study of the common law, laid the foundation of that eminence to which he afterwards attained in his profession. In the reign of James II., during the time the city was without its charter, he was appointed by the crown recorder of London, and held the office for about a year and a half, when he was removed for refusing to countenance the dispensing power which the king wished to exercise. It was at this period that he received the honour of knighthood. In 1686, he was called to the degree of sergeant at law; and in 1688, was elected a member of the convention parliament, and appointed one of the managers for the commons in the celebrated conference with the lords respecting

* See Excursions through Suffolk, vol. I. pp. 130, &c.

the abdication of the throne. On the settlement of William and Mary, in May, 1689, he was made chief justice of the court of king's bench, and soon afterwards admitted a member of the privy council. When lord Somers, in 1700, resigned the great seal, king William pressed chief justice Holt to become his successor, but he modestly declined that honour. He held the office of chief justice of the king's bench, for 22 years; and executed the important duties pertaining to it, with consummate ability, and with a high and unblemished reputation for integrity, firmness, and independence of character. No authority could intimidate him in the execution of his judicial functions, and he acted with unshaken resolution in the most threatening circumstances, as the asserter of the law of the land, and the defender of the constitutional liberties of the subject. Among the cases in which he particularly distinguished himself by his firm and independent conduct, was that of lord Bunbury, indited for the murder of captain Lawson. The house of lords had disallowed the peerage, and ordered him to be tried by the common law. But chief justice Holt delivered his opinion against their judgment, and denied their power to deprive that nobleman of his peerage. He was afterwards summoned to give his reasons to the house of peers for this decision, but refused to comply, unless the record were removed to that house by a writ of error. There is also a remarkable decision of his, relative to the post office, wherein he held that the post master general was liable for the loss of any money taken out of letters put into the post office, to be conveyed to the country. This decision was afterwards confirmed by the house of lords, to which the cause was removed by a writ of error. He was utterly averse to the use of the military, under pretence of assisting the civil power. Whilst he was chief justice, a riot took place in Holborn, occasioned by some persons being decoyed to a house, for the purpose of being sent to the plantations. A party of the guards had been ordered to the spot, and an officer was sent to the chief justice, to procure some of his men to attend, in order to sanction their proceedings. When the officer had made his request, "suppose," said the chief justice, "the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then?" "sir," answered the officer, "we have orders to fire upon them;" "have you, sir?" replied his lordship, "then take notice of what I say; if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you and every soldier of your party shall be hanged. Sir, go back to those who sent you, and acquaint them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know at the same time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword; these matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them." The chief justice went out afterwards and dispersed the tumult in person. His intregrity as a judge is celebrated by Steele, in the 14th number of the Tatler, under the character of Verus. He died at Redgrave, in March, 1709.